

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 284

ATLANTIC EDITION \*\*

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## JUGOSLAV CITIES THRIVE UNDER DICTATORSHIP

Good Crops Help to Make Peasants More Contented and Keep Country Tranquil

## FINE HARVEST HAS POLITICAL REACTION

Remarkable Change Takes Place in Capital Owing to Activity of Mayor

By ROBERT MACHRAY  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—Two great problems confront Jugoslavia—the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, as the country is styled officially. The first, which has proved itself to be difficult, is her national consolidation, and the second arises out of questions concerned with her foreign policy in the Balkans and southeastern Europe in general, a difficult problem too, but of much less immediate urgency.

For some months during this year it looked as if she might have to face a third and even more pressing problem springing out of an unfortunate economic position. Like her neighbor, Rumania, she had had two bad harvests in succession, and the peasantry, who also form the great majority of her population, suffered. Most of them were inured to hardship, and the bad years had little or no effect on the political situation. What effect a third bad year might have had it is impossible to say. But, like Rumania again, Jugoslavia has had a wonderful harvest this year—better, relatively than that of Rumania—and this third problem, which an excessively cold winter and a much belated spring suggested as likely to become acute, has disappeared, and the economic position has vastly improved.

**Dictatorial Régime Helped**

In Rumania, though political conditions there are entirely different from those obtaining in Jugoslavia, the fine harvest is having the same definite political reaction. Just as the democratic Government of Maniu is being strengthened in the one by the abundant crops, so is the dictatorial régime of King Alexander being helped for exactly the same reason, namely, plenty, in the other. In both lands there is an atmosphere of peace, contentment and even happiness—an atmosphere in which political agitation and adventure do not thrive.

Personally I do not believe that King Alexander desired to be Dictator and to dispense with a parliamentary régime altogether. During this last visit of mine to Jugoslavia I had a lengthy audience of the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

## Reparation Issue of Small Nations Reaches Deadlock

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
PARIS—The report that the commission appointed under The Hague agreement to deal with the reparation payments of Austria, Hungary and of Bulgaria as well as with the moneys owing by the Little Entente on account of territory ceded to them, has reached a deadlock is correct.

It is not true that Hungary refuses to pay reparations, but it is naturally making out the best case it can against such payments, which it considers to be beyond its capacity. The real hitch is concerned with the question of the compensation which is to be granted by the Mixed Arbitration Court to the Hungarian landlords dispossessed of their estates in the territory ceded to the Little Entente. If the Hungarian reparations are to be reduced, Czechoslovakia and Rumania maintain that those claims should be wiped off the slate as part of the compromise, Hungary being left to compensate its own landlords.

Court Bethlen, Hungarian Premier, refuses to accept this arrangement, and holds out for the adjudication of the Hungarian landlords' claims by the Mixed Court.

This brings the question back to the famous Hungarian Optants' case which has so long perplexed the Council of the League of Nations. The Rumanians have prevented the arbitral court from working by withdrawing their Judge, and so far the Council of the League has hesitated to bring pressure on Rumania by appointing a substitute judge.

## TEACHING OF PROPER DICTION IS FAVORED

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BALTIMORE, Md.—Teachers in secondary schools should concentrate on teaching the spoken rather than the written word, according to Dr. George P. Krapp of Columbia University, speaking at the sixty-second annual meeting of the Maryland State Teachers' Association, just held here.

English is taught best, Dr. Krapp declared, in that classroom where teacher and pupils converse with each other intelligently, interestingly, and politely.

## INDEX OF THE MONITOR

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1929  
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7  
Sporting News—Page 12  
Features—News—Pages 10, 11 and 13  
Fashions and Dressmaking ..... 8  
The Home Forum ..... 9  
Overcoming a False Sense of Burden ..... 10  
The Home Translators ..... 11  
Daily Features ..... 12  
Editorials ..... 13

## Clémentel Undertakes Task of Trying to Form French Cabinet

Former Minister of Finance in Herriot Government Takes on the Job, Following the Failure of Daladier, Rejected by the Socialists

PARIS (P)—Etienne Clémentel, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and former Minister of Finance in the Herriot Cabinet, has accepted the task of forming a Cabinet to succeed the recently deposed Briand Ministry.

M. Clémentel is a member of the Radical group in the Senate. He is regarded as one of the most moderate of that group and the most likely Radical to be able to form a new union government more to the left than the Poincaré combination, excluding Conservatives of the Republican Union group and replacing them by Radicals.

M. Clémentel has the confidence of the financial interests. This is chiefly because of his action when Minister of Finance in taking issue with the then Premier, Edouard Herriot,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## WATSON, G. O. P. SENATE LEADER, GIVES UP POST

Senator Jones Succeeds by Seniority—McNary Slated for Regular

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An upheaval in political leadership confronts the Republican Party as a result of the withdrawal of James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, as the majority floor leader of the Senate. It is believed to presage the passing of the Senate leadership by the "old guard" element, and the ascendancy of the younger and more progressive group who are in harmony with the President's views and policies.

Lord Passfield says: "In matters not specially reserved to the Governor will not now act on the advice of the ministers." Reserved subjects in practice will be confined to questions of defense, external relations, the interests of British subjects in other parts of the Empire and the rights of public servants.

Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, is the choice of both groups as Mr. Watson's permanent successor.

Mr. Jones is fifth in length of service in the Senate, having served continuously since 1909. He is a conscientious and hard worker, but has never played an important role in party affairs. He is distinctly not of the leader type and in view of the current and probable political line-up in the Senate is believed to be chosen for the floor command.

Mr. McNary was one of the authors of the McNary-Haugen equalization fee farm relief bill, against which the "old guard" raised such a storm of protest and defeated through two vetoes by President Coolidge. But now, with President Hoover in the White House and titular party leaders, and with the progressives the balance of power in the Senate, Mr. McNary, who while not one of their group is nevertheless on the best personal and political terms with them. He is of the so-called "younger group," coming to the Senate in 1918, and is chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, one of the most important committees of the chamber.

Mr. Watson's withdrawal from floor leadership, while unexpected, is not unexplainable. As majority floor leader of the Senate since the elevation of Vice-President Charles Curtis to that place, Mr. Watson's command has been exercised by one long trial of party defeats.

Republican leaders emphatically deny that Mr. Watson was "forced out" of his post, and there is nothing to support that view.

WASHINGTON (P)—George W. Norris, (R.) Senator from Nebraska, has announced his candidacy for re-election next year. Mr. Norris said he had been forced to lay aside a desire to retire from public life by a challenge against himself and his ideas of government. He said a "virtual alliance" had been formed between the Republican old-guard stand-pat machine inside the State and those who control that machine from the outside" and that Samuel R. McKelvie, former Nebraska Governor and a member of President Hoover's farm board, has been "selected" as his opponent in the Republican primary. Should Mr. McKelvie oppose him for the Republican nomination in Nebraska it will seem as a Norris-Hoover battle.

## Liquor Restriction Urged in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Belg. (P)—Drastic changes in the legislation regulating the use of alcohol in Belgium, are foreshadowed by the recommendations of special investigating committees that the minimum sale quantity of alcohol be reduced from two quarts to one and the so-called aperitif drinks be abolished.

The committees also suggested that certain imported beers, with as much as 12 per cent alcohol, be no longer sold.

The sale of alcohol by the glass is prohibited in public bars, cafés, restaurants and hotels.

Bars, cafés, restaurants and hotels are now liable to punishment if the prohibition police discover alcohol on their premises, but they will probably be allowed in the future to retain alcohol for their private use.

Meanwhile private clubs have sprung up by the hundreds, the sale of alcohol by the glass being allowed in them.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (P)—A tri-motor Western Air Express plane, piloted by James E. Doles, proved itself victor over elements and the rugged southwest after the two had combined to cause apprehension for the safety of the plane and its five occupants.

At a fine snow sifted down upon the airport here and men conferred about plans to locate the plane, then 30 hours overdue, the ship roared onto the field, everyone aboard happy and the plane in perfect condition. A very unconcerned landing and a very nonchalant quintet of men emerged from the cabin.

Doles, with Allan C. Barrie, copilot; R. L. Britton, steward; Dr. A. W. Ward, San Francisco, dentist, and W. E. Merz, Mount Vernon, N. Y., passengers, took off from Los Angeles Monday morning and headed east.

After a refueling stop in Arizona the plane ran into a terrific snow storm which had not been reported.

Thereafter for more than 30 hours, there was no word. Officials of the company announced the plane "missing."

Officials and planes gathered here in preparation for a search of

## PACIFIC GROUP STARTS INQUIRY ON PHILIPPINES

Institute Plans Investigation on Status of Islands at Kyoto Conclave

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KYOTO, Japan—Frank discussions on the Filipino independence question took place at a special meeting of the American and British delegations at the Institute of Pacific Relations conference here on Oct. 30, and a committee was appointed to consider pushing the scheme for an investigation commission, launched at the institute meeting of two years ago.

This inquiry will be entirely unofficial and will therefore, it is hoped, make helpful suggestions for the project abandoned when Colonel Stimson was named Governor General, wishing to give him a chance to try his progressive official measures.

While leaders here believe nothing affecting official Washington is able to come of the present considerations, the Filipino group is pleased with the sympathetic attitude of Americans. It is believed by all that no harm can come from these frank talks.

The Filipinos said that the islands wanted to become industrial, but could not do so without their own protective tariff.

**Safe, But Interesting**

Safe, but interesting, discussions on machine age industrialization as affecting Oriental countries, especially the family life, occupied the institute round tables. Four separate groups, considering the same general theme, agreed that the changes have been great, but that the benefits were more numerous than the disadvantages. Many social ills resulting from the industrialization of Japan were attributable to general lack of natural resources, not to the changes themselves.

The Chinese delegates said that their country was becoming rapidly industrial and attributed the large number of industrial strikes to political rather than to economic causes.

Thirty-two studies on every phase of the subject and its related one, the interchange of culture between Orient and Occident, were presented before the various round table groups. These included eight papers by Americans, a monograph by Hu Shih, a Chinese, on "Cultural Relations of East and West," and a series of twenty-one studies by Americans ranging from "European and American Influence Upon Japanese Education" to "Women's Problems" and "Reception and Influence of Occidental Legal Ideas in Japan."

**Changes of Machine Age**

Discussion centered around four questions: first, as to whether or not the growth of industry and natural science inevitably lead to decay of the traditional cultures in the lands adopting them, and if so, to what degree architecture, manners of the people and their national expression in art were affected. The second question dealt with the moral and religious changes brought about by the machine age, the influence on traditional, social and ethical ideals of a people, and on the conception of marriage and the family.

The third question posed the question of what ideals in both aesthetic and ethical realms should be aimed at, considering that the machine age seems inevitable. The fourth question brought before the conference the need for a definite

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

## GIANT LOCOMOTIVE DOES WORK OF THREE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Locomotives so big that they couldn't put the bell on top, when it has always been, but had to hang it out in front, are arriving for use of the Chicago & North Western Railroad.

These new giants of the rails are reported to be nearly twice as massive as any now in service. They can do 85 miles an hour. They are 103 feet 4 inches long, which is 21 feet better than the largest passenger engine the North Western had. Their pulling power is 50 per cent greater than that of the present passenger engine. Each has 16 wheels. The new engines will make a continuous run from here to Omaha, now the work of three large locomotives.

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ceptance to the Government securities market.

From the very outset of the great bull market the Federal Reserve Board has played an important part, and now it stands ready to ease the long expected decline which it unavailingly sought to forestall. The recent drastic drop in stock prices has centered renewed attention on the Federal Reserve Board's policy, besides drawing comment from the White House and Congress.

On Feb. 7, 1929, the board issued its celebrated statement warning that the smooth functioning of the Nation's financial machinery was threatened by the "excessive amount of speculative security loans."

At that time the board enunciated a policy that its members assert holds equally well today—that the board is not primarily concerned with stock market speculation, save only when it interferes with legitimate business.

The most drastic stock slump in recent years, which wiped \$10,000,000,000 in paper profits from the stock lists does not yet appear to have seriously affected industrial life. Every statement from an administration official, from the President down, goes to show that the Government will not actively interfere in the stock market debacle, unless business seems to be threatened.

Mr. Mellon has added another aphorism to his previous advice that it is "now a good time to buy bonds," with the statement that "it is a good time to buy stocks—if you know which ones to pick." Mr. Hoover has emphasized at the White House that the essential stability of industry has not been touched. In Congress, it is learned from Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota, and chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, that there is slight prospect of action on the King resolution to investigate the Reserve Board.

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—After assessing all the effects of the shocks administered by the stock market during the last few days, experienced business men associated with the administration of the National Government are a unit in the declaration that fundamentally commerce, industry and finance will emerge substantially undisturbed.

The latest public word, as given over radio by Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, has been echoed and re-echoed by officials of Cabinet rank since President Hoover briefly outlined it.

"The growth of the income of the Nation, the advance in the well being of its business men, its wage earners and its farmers during recent years has not been due to temporary and fleeting causes," he said. "It has been a definite upward trend. Basically, our normal purchasing power has not been impaired. Regardless of regrettable speculative uncertainties, the industrial and commercial structure of the Nation is sound."

An impressive array of considerations backing up that judgment, all pointing out that commodity prices have been kept clear from inflation in securities, was presented by Dr. Klein. As to the stock market performance of the last two years, he said that "profits of business justified an advance in stock prices, but they did not justify going up to the sky."

Optimism was heard also in the announcement in New York that United States Steel Corporation had declared an extra dividend of \$1 and that the American Can Company had increased its annual dividend rate from \$3 to \$4.

The same was repeated in the statements of John J. Raskin and other financial leaders who declared that the fundamental soundness of business and the present price of stocks offered an attractive opportunity for the investor.

The Steel Corporation reported total third quarter earnings of \$70,173,713 after taxes, expenses and interest on bonds of subsidiaries, compared with \$71,995,461 for the second quarter and \$52,148,476 for the third quarter of 1928. Directors declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 each on the common and preferred stocks.

Net income for the quarter was \$53,354,320, compared with \$56,076,075 in the second quarter and \$34,373,458 in the three months' interval ended Sept. 30, 1928. After deducting interest on the corporation's bonds, net profit was \$51,755,350, compared with \$52,825,843 in the June 30 quarter and \$29,886,254 a year ago.

Unfilled orders on hand at the close of the recent quarter totaled 3,902,587 tons. The corporation plants are operating at 82 per cent of capacity at present.

The option for the purchase of the Columbia Steel Company of San Francisco, which was held by the United States Steel Corporation, has been extended until Oct. 31.

Earnings for the September quarter are equal to \$5.57 per share on \$131,071 shares of common, compared with \$6.68 per share on 7,116,225 in the preceding quarter, and \$3.31 a share in the third quarter of last year.

The extra and regular common dividends are payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Nov. 30.

## SEIZED GRAPE JUICE STRONG IN ALCOHOL

**ST. LOUIS (AP)**—The Colony Beverage Company, a distributor of grape juice and defendant in a breach of contract suit in federal court last July, charging the product failed to come up to promises, was raided by United States prohibition agents Oct. 29.

A quantity of grape juice, which James Dillon, deputy prohibition administrator, said tested as high as 9.7 per cent alcohol, was seized, as well as Jamaica ginger and other alcoholic extracts.

It is believed probable that M.

## GOLF LINKS MAY BE USED FOR BIRD REFUGES

**Audubon Societies Have a Novel Plan for Increasing Number of Sanctuaries**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**NEW YORK**—Never has such attention been paid to the protection of wild life as in the United States to date, according to Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Audubon Society. Audubon Societies, who presented a 3 annual report at a meeting of the organization here.

Workers in many foreign fields, Dr. Pearson said, are interested in learning of the educational methods employed for bird protection in the United States, and many calls are received for copies of national and state laws for the protection of wild life.

In teaching ornithology to the public and in co-operating with the Government in instructing people to appreciate the practical service which wild birds and animals render to mankind, agents of the Audubon societies "attained glorious results for their endeavors," Mr. Pearson said.

During the last school-year, 3307 bird-study clubs were formed by the association and its co-operating societies among school children of the United States and Canada. A total of 347,549 young people thus received the educational matter of the Audubon Societies.

Since the junior work of the societies was inaugurated in 1910, Dr. Pearson said, more than 4,000 young people have been enrolled.

Steadiy growing interest has been shown in the bird sanctuaries maintained by the Audubon Societies, Dr. Pearson reported, as evidenced by the fact that 32,000 persons have visited the Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary, near Oyster Bay, L. I., alone.

The possibility of making bird sanctuaries of golf club properties is now being considered, and seems to offer a very fruitful field of service, he continued. The plan is now under consideration by a committee including Dr. Pearson, Eugene S. Wilson, Bruce Barton, Grantland Rice, Frank M. Chapman, all of New York, and Robert T. Jones of Atlanta.

"Many changes have been made in the legal restrictions governing the taking of wild life and the now almost completed system of state conservation departments busy themselves actively with these complicated matters in their own states," Dr. Pearson said. "Into the field also have come hundreds of conservation organizations, game protective associations, clubs and Izaak Walton League chapters, all actively watching the lawmakers in their various sessions."

The total income of the association for the year was \$310,063, and Mr. Pearson reported that the fiscal year was closed without deficit in any of the funds.

## Philip Snowden Gets Ovation in House

**LONDON (AP)**—When Parliament reassembled under Great Britain's second Labor Government it was in a humor giving every prospect of a lively and exciting session. Pending the arrival of the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, at the end of the week, the Government is marking time, but the first lines of party conflict are already set in the direction of the unemployment question.

After the rush to secure seats, in which Viscount Astor succeeded in capturing her favorite corner position, the House of Commons was filled to overflowing at the actual opening of business in the afternoon.

The keynote of the session was immediately set in questions about the unemployment situation addressed to J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Employment.

In reply Mr. Thomas said that he was more than gratified by the results achieved during the parliamentary holiday. He promised the House a comprehensive statement early next week.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who led the House in the absence of the Prime Minister, was warmly applauded on entering. The Labor Chancellor, who has withstood some rude polemics from his adversaries during his long career, is a national hero because of her successful maintenance of British interests at The Hague reparations conference.

## CLEMENTEL NEXT TO TRY AND FORM FRENCH CABINET

(Continued from Page 1)

selected by the Socialists, for they doubted the wisdom of collaborating with the party of Leon Blum.

Their attitude to M. Daladier is not so friendly as it was because they consider that he went too far in making advances to the Socialists. Thus deserted by both wings of the progressive combination, which he hoped to form, M. Daladier's star has fallen almost as suddenly as it appeared.

Perhaps Aristide Briand, with whom Daladier has been in frequent conversation had something to do with his decision to quit the business of cabinet making. This astute politician is bidding his time. He was prepared to help M. Daladier in consenting to resume the post of Foreign Secretary in the new Government provided its program was not too highly flavored for his taste.

It is believed probable that M.

Briand, although willing to assist M. Daladier, realized all the time that M. Daladier would not succeed. Although it is possible that André Tardieu or another may be asked to form a cabinet, M. Briand's name is in everyone's mouth again. He is the only man, it is said, who can form a government and keep it on its feet, for even if M. Daladier had succeeded in becoming President of the Council he would probably have fallen in the course of the quarrel with the Socialists or with the Radicals of the center. It is believed that M. Briand will, if strongly appealed to, once more undertake the task of forming a government. This time, if he accepts, he will not moun his unruly charger again without whip or spur. M. Briand will make his own terms with his supporters and he is likely to give those who turned against him a sound rating before he takes them into favor again. He will sit in his office on his own terms and no one else.

Such is the gossip in the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies. At the same time it is hinted that M. Briand would be wise not to refuse a preliminary explanation of his foreign policy, especially with regards to the evacuation of the Rhineland if he mounts into the saddle again. It is significant that he has had interviews with André Tardieu, who is spoken of as a possible runner in the Cabinet stakes, M. Loucheur, M. Cheron and René Bestard, all of whom are important figures in the political world.

The Socialists now declare that they are well out of it because they would never have been able to work in a combination in which the group was controlled by M. Loucheur and other big industrialists represented.

This is probably true, for Mr. Loucheur is very far from seeing eye to eye with the Socialists in matters of social reform. Moreover, the Socialists would have entered a radical coalition with a divided party, which would have imperilled their chances at the next election. As it is, they remain outside still a united party, although they have not quite yet recovered from the recriminations they indulged in over the possibility of taking office under M. Daladier.

U. S.-CANADIAN TRAFFIC PROBLEMS MUTUAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**VICTORIA, B. C.**—An international council to deal with traffic problems common to Canada and the United States was urged by the British Columbia Government in an address delivered by Patrick Philip, Deputy Minister of Public Works, speaking for his department. He declared that the variation in traffic regulation in the different provinces and states should be eliminated in the interests of safety and comfort on the roads.

Before satisfactory regulations could be framed for the future, he declared, an exhaustive inquiry into traffic conditions must be made on the basis of reports collected from all over America.

Only an international council, he said, could handle the traffic problems which are developing with the increasing use and speed of motor vehicles.

MME. CURIE RECEIVES DRAFT FOR \$50,000

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—Madame Curie, co-discoverer of radium, became the newest element of the means of purchasing a gram of the precious metal to be used in a continuation of her research work.

A guest of President and Mrs. Hoover at the White House, the tiny woman who accepted as the legacy of her husband the complementary studies prompted by their isolation of the element, was honored by the National Academy of Sciences.

A draft for \$50,000, encased in silver, was presented at ceremonies including an address by the President. The gram of radium is to be used in the Curie laboratory in Warsaw.

CANADIAN PREMIER TO TOUR THE WEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**OTTAWA**—W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, has started for a month's tour of the Western Provinces. He is accompanied by Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense and A. Haydon, Senator, and they will address public meetings at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Prince Rupert and Vancouver.

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selected by the Socialists, for they doubted the wisdom of collaborating with the party of Leon Blum.

Their attitude to M. Daladier is not so friendly as it was because they consider that he went too far in making advances to the Socialists. Thus deserted by both wings of the progressive combination, which he hoped to form, M. Daladier's star has fallen almost as suddenly as it appeared.

Perhaps Aristide Briand, with whom Daladier has been in frequent conversation had something to do with his decision to quit the business of cabinet making. This astute politician is bidding his time. He was prepared to help M. Daladier in consenting to resume the post of Foreign Secretary in the new Government provided its program was not too highly flavored for his taste.

It is believed probable that M.

## GRUNDY RETAKES STAND IN LOBBY INVESTIGATION

Testifies to Belief That Manufacturers Help Much In Making Tariffs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**WASHINGTON**—Considerable political history was rehashed, defense of alleged "backward states" put in the record and information obtained from Joseph R. Grundy of Bristol, Pa., at the hearing of the Senate Committee Investigating Lobbying, before which Mr. Grundy appeared.

"About 10,000,000 with estimated wealth of between \$40,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000."

Senator Blaine said that the witness seemed to think there was something wrong with Wisconsin.

In getting the facts regarding his State before the committee, Senator Borah asked the witness what was the population of Pennsylvania.

"Witness Blaine said that the witness made no statement as to what was

wrong with Wisconsin.

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wrong with Wisconsin."

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## PUBLIC'S WHIMS RISE TO EDICTS IN TRADE WORLD

Fashion, Style and Art Enter  
Into Divergent Phases of  
American Business

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
DETROIT, Mich.—Fashion, style and art, in their modernistic—yes, futuristic—trend have taken such a firm hold on public fancy and spread to so many lines of display and merchandising, that they may be regarded as fundamentals of American industry and commerce. This was brought out strongly at the opening session of the American Management Association's autumn conference here, with 300 leading manufacturers, executives or their executive representatives, in attendance.

Practically the entire opening day was given to a discussion of "adjustment of industrial production and commercial purchases to the whims and tastes of the public." And it was brought out that in the administration of this art a high degree of skill and genius have become requisite.

"Modernism ought really to be called mechanistic art," is the manner in which E. Grosvenor Plowman, "merchandise manager" of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, introduced the subject.

"Modernism will remain," he declared in part, "as long as the machine in its present form is the dominant characteristic of world production. Its one lasting characteristic is its attempt to beautify machine made articles as frank examples of mass production.

"Some of the best examples of modernistic design have probably already been created by American workmen and executives whose product was not considered artistic when it was made. I venture to predict that our museums will some day sift out of the mass of poor designs some fine examples of the modernistic style in oil lamps and lanterns produced by mass production methods more than 40 years ago."

"In the past, European ideas of good taste have been at odds with American, which was considered an example of the worst taste. Events are proving the rightness of the European point of view. At the same time, the adoption of the modernistic style of design by Europe is a victory for the best in American good taste. The beautification of articles made by mass production methods, without slavish copying of some artistic mode or period of the past, is an American development which has been taken over by Europe and refined into the modernistic style."

### Germany to Grant Rhodes Scholarships

**BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

BERLIN.—A German committee for granting Rhodes scholarships has been appointed here in connection with the visit to Berlin of Sir Otto Beit, president of the Rhodes Trust, and Philip Kerr, secretary to the Rhodes Trust in England.

For the first time since the war, Rhodes scholarships will be granted to German students next year. These scholarships, enabling German youths to attend Oxford University, will contribute much toward strengthening the friendly relations between the German and English students, it is felt here.

Professor Mendelsohn-Bartholdy, the noted German foreign political expert, is one of the members of the new board.

### Journalists to Meet in Uruguay in 1930

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON.—The second Pan-American Congress of Journalists will convene some time during 1930 at Montevideo, Uruguay.

The following organizing committee has been appointed by decree of the President of Uruguay to undertake the preparations for the holding of the congress:

Dr. Francisco Ghaliani, president of Círculo de la Prensa; Dr. Juan

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**Pepsodent**  
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AMOS N' ANDY—America's premier radio feature, every night except Tues., at 11 WBZA

## Two Points of View



### Demand of Weavers Stirs British Trade

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Decision of the Weavers' Amalgamation to reopen the cotton wages controversy by applying for a 25 per cent advance in piece price lists caused widespread discussion throughout the trade, the weavers being criticized by other operative unions as well as by employers.

Their action is described as playing fast and loose with the arbitration award given a month ago. This is said, will unite employers as nothing else could have done. Behind the weavers' decision is the opinion that some differentiation between spinners and weavers and other operators should be made, and that in wage advances and reductions all classes of operatives should not gain or lose to the same extent.

This claim is strongly resisted by the spinners, and Henry Boothman, secretary of the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation, says 80 per cent of the weavers are women, while almost 100 per cent of the spinners are married men with families, and he asks why weavers do not make comparisons with pleasers whose wages are not up to the standard of weavers.

### Women Seek Place on Naval Delegation

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON.—In the discussion of the United States representation at the London naval conference, the desirability of having a woman as a member of the American delegation has been frequently heard. Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull, chairman of the national board of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, has written a letter to President Hoover putting toward this viewpoint.

"In the purpose and deliberations of this conference," she writes, "there is an outstanding woman who is capable and fully conversant. Jane Addams has been recognized the world over as an international figure. She is stateswoman in her approach to big issues and has a judicial mind. Her appointment by you would fit in with the progressive policies of your administration and would help to achieve the great objects of the conference."

The President appointed a woman, Dr. Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, as a member of the National Commission on Law Observation and Enforcement and the question of peace is regarded as no less vital to women's interests and the general welfare.

### Salvationist Head Makes Appeal to Law

**BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON.—Gen. Edward Higgins, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, announces that to his "great sorrow" he finds himself compelled to appeal to the law courts for assistance in obtaining the transfer of Salvation Army trust property to the administration set up after the passing of the late General Bramwell Booth. The writ for which application is now being made applies only to Salvation Army property in Brit-

ain valued at somewhat over £1,000,000.

This property is now in the hands of the late Gen. Bramwell Booth's executors, namely, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, her daughter, Constance Catherine Booth, and Frederick C. R. Sneath, a member of the firm of Messrs. Waterhouse Company, solicitors, who have held it since June 16, last. It is explained that, since the Salvation Army disownances recourse to law proceedings, legal action is being taken only upon advice obtained from counsel, who state "the point has been reached at which the only step open to General Higgins is to invoke the assistance of the court, and in our opinion it is his plain duty to take this step."

At the same time, General Higgins issued a categorical answer to anonymous statements which were published, alleging victimization of the members of the family of the late commander-in-chief.

The Daily News, in a strongly worded editorial regretting this dispute, expresses a widely-held opinion in appealing to the Salvation Army to "close its ranks, get on with its job, keep its honor clean, and give to its courageous new chief the same unwavering loyalty that alone made possible the achievements of its founder."

### \$20,000 FOR HAWAIIAN HARBOR

WASHINGTON. (P)—Secretary Good has approved an allotment of \$240,000 for improvements in Kahului Harbor, Island of Maui, Hawaii.

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**STAYFORS**

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pattern satin  
broche in delicate pink lends  
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11 W. State Street  
ROCKFORD, ILL.  
205 Broadway Arcade  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.  
39 West Monroe Street  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.  
N. 4th & Taylor Streets  
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.  
813 Main Street  
DUBUQUE, IOWA  
W. 10th Street  
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS  
822 Nicollet Avenue  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
407 Robert Street  
ST. PAUL, MINN.  
12 West Third Street  
WINONA, MINN.

203 Waldheim Building  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
14 W. 17th Street  
TULSA, OKLAHOMA  
508 Main Street  
LA CROSSE, WIS.

Number 38, Plankinton Bldg.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

## GIFT OF \$500,000 COMPLETES FUND TO AID AVIATION

Industry No Longer Needs  
Sponsorship, Declares  
H. F. Guggenheim

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK.—The Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics has received an additional gift of \$500,000 from Daniel Guggenheim for the complete realization of its objective, according to an announcement just made here by Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the fund.

With the expenditure of the additional gift, which will make possible not only the fulfillment of the existing activities of the fund, but will provide for several new projects, the fund will cease its existence, as aviation, according to Mr. Guggenheim, is no longer in need of such sponsorship.

The gift of \$500,000 provides for

establishment of an airship institute at Akron, O., an aeronautical engineering school in the South and the organization of a complete aeronautical library in the Library of Congress.

In the last three years the public attitude toward aviation has changed

from apathetic indifference to intense enthusiasm, Mr. Guggenheim said. The fund was formed in January, 1926, with deeds of gift from Daniel Guggenheim totaling \$2,500,000, of which both interest and principal could be expended. In addition to this original fund, Mr. Guggenheim has financed other projects in the interest of flying involving more than \$1,000,000, bringing the total of his gifts to aviation up to about \$5,000,000.

Several smaller appropriations also

were announced for other projects in the United States and final grants of \$10,000 each were made to the following societies in Europe: the Royal Aeronautical Society, the Aero Club of France, the Associazione Italiana di Aviazione and the Aero Club of Deutschland.

With the work of the fund nearing completion, Harry F. Guggenheim, who has been president of the fund since its inception, is preparing to leave New York to assume his duties as Ambassador to Cuba.

The conclusions arrived at

are: The prices of many manufactured commodities for which tariff increases are sought are already abnormally high and will be further raised if higher duties are granted.

Any differences in labor costs here and abroad are more than offset by existing duties, when the higher productive efficiency of American workers is taken into account.

3. The evident, soundly financed corporations are not earning satisfactory profits and need no additional protection. Increased duties are sought primarily by inefficient companies with obsolete equipment or poor management or by those which are meeting local competition in certain seaport districts.

4. Whereas in previous revisions of the tariff so-called luxuries were selected for higher duties, the present revision is apparently designed to lay the burden of higher costs on the masses while touching the buyers of luxuries very lightly if at all.

This survey supplements a study

that was made of the agricultural schedules by Profs. B. H. Hibbard, John R. Commons, and Selig Perlman of the University of Wisconsin which developed the conclusion that with the exception of a few commodities, American agricultural producers will derive no substantial benefit from further increases in the agricultural tariffs.

Many highly protected articles on

which increased duties are sought,

are maintained practically

at prime prices which are much

higher than the general level of

prices as reported in the commodity

index of prices. This is true, it is held, of nearly all building materials, scientific instruments, furniture and house furnishings, rope and cordage, men's and boys' clothing, rayon and a long list of other commodities.

Manufacturers of every commodity

studied are earning profits under

existing tariff duties which are declared to be adequate. In many instances these profits are described as "extortionate."

It is pointed out that many concerns

which would be benefited by

increased duties have distributed

numerous stock dividends during the

past six years in addition to paying cash dividends that have run as high as several hundred per cent on money invested.

The investigators report that prac-

tically every rate studied is now

higher than is necessary to equalize

the difference in production costs

here and abroad, and that the only

purpose of higher rates is to enable

producers to increase profits.

Higher duties apply to articles which

are used almost exclusively by the

poorer classes of the population,

whose living costs will be greatly

increased if the pending bill is adopted.

That high wages are not produced

by high tariffs and that generally

speaking there is no relation between

high wages and high rates are con-

clusions reached by the investigators.

**SAN SALVADOR FLIERS AIDED**

WASHINGTON (P)—The War De-

partment will assist the Republic of San Salvador to build up its military aviation force by sending two flying

instructors there to demonstrate the

operation of three instruction planes

recently purchased by that Govern-

ment.

## Profits Won by Existing Tariff Adequate, Senate Report Finds

Proposed Increase Would Hit Mainly Poorer Classes, Experts Declare—Handicap Through Cheap Foreign Labor Said to Be Already Offset

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—A sweeping attack on the tariff bill is contained in information laid before the Senate by the Rawleigh Tariff Bureau which is furnishing most of the facts for the Progressives in their contest against the measure.

Among the conclusions arrived at:

1. The prices of many manufactured commodities for which tariff increases are sought are already abnormally high and will be further raised if higher duties are granted.

2. Any differences in labor costs here and abroad are more than offset by existing duties, when the higher productive efficiency of American workers is taken into account.

3. The evident, soundly

## IRVING T. FISHER THINKS MARKET HAS HIT BOTTOM

Prices Absurdly Low, He Says, and Wonderful Bargains Available

**NEW HAVEN, Conn.** (AP)—Prof. Irving T. Fisher of Yale, speaking before the New England division of the National Association of Credit Men at the convention banquet here Oct. 29, expressed the opinion that the stock market had struck bottom. "For the last week," he said, "we have witnessed an example of mob panic. When the bears made their raid on the street last Tuesday they caught small holders of marginal accounts unprepared and precipitated a crash that has continued for the past week. Prices on the market now are absurdly low. We now have the most wonderful bargain ever offered to the American people."

The prevailing opinion that the market is inflated is unsupportable, he continued, pointing out that money was stable and that earnings have been increasing. He attributed the crash to an unstable credit structure, to the calculated maneuvers of bear operators and to small shareholders to whom "credit has been too leniently extended."

Prof. William C. Douglas of the Yale Law School told the convention that business technique rather than the legal action proposed by Congress, is the solution for the problems which have arisen out of the abuse of the bankruptcy laws.

## HARVARD WINS AWARD OF AUDUBON LETTERS

**NORRISTOWN, Pa.** (AP)—A number of original drawings and letters by John J. Audubon, noted authority on

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### BOSTON

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Lunches 11 to 3  
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Special Luncheon 35 cents

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All Styles. Lobsters Our Specialty.

Nan's Kitchens, Inc.

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Lunches 11:30-2, Tea 3-5, Dinner 6-7:45

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Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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"The CREAKING CHAIR"

LAUGHS! THRILLS! LAUGHS!

JORDAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 2 at 3

Only Boston Recital This Season

HAROLD BAUER

Tickets at Box Office (Mason & Hamlin)

Mgt. Anita Davis-Chase

INDEPENDENT MOVIES

PLAN CO-OPERATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Independent motion picture exhibitors in Canada are planning co-operative action to make it possible for them to compete

birds, were awarded to Harvard University under an opinion by Judge J. Burnett Holland, in the Montgomery County Orphans' Court.

The decision was made in the will of Joseph Y. Jeanes, who left an estate valued at \$2,165,000. Judge Holland found that Mr. Jeanes, in his will, has specifically called the attention of his executors to a letter disposing of the Audubon collection. Robert Miller, register of wills, had refused to consider the letter as a legal codicil to the will.

## British-Argentine Trade Moving Well

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—A reciprocal Anglo-Argentine trade agreement involving £16,000,000 is claimed to have been brought about by the British economic mission under Lord D'Abernon, which has just returned to England after an absence of little more than two months.

In a statement to the press, referring to the outlook of British trade with South America, Lord D'Abernon says: "The prospects are excellent, provided intelligent use is made of our opportunities. The large amount of English capital invested in South America, and the enormous buying capacity represented by the English market, open without restriction and without customs duties to South American produce, ought to give us a upturn."

"The English have a wonderful position in South America. We have heard very few complaints about quality of British goods. On the contrary, the criticism is that English goods last too long and are too dear. South Americans say: 'You give us what we like, but what you think we ought to like. It is your taste, and not ours. Possibly you are right and we are wrong; but that does not alter what appeals to us.'

Lord D'Abernon also said: "We require to shake off out-of-date methods, to improve our representation, and to adapt our products to what South America requires. Energy and elasticity are wanted. We should bring our best commercial forces to bear on the South American front."

## California in Lead Against Vivisection

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Out West" was the subject of an informal address by Mrs. Basil Tracy at the first public meeting of the season of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society.

Mrs. Tracy told of the condition and activities of the various societies she visited in the South, on the Pacific coast, in western Canada and in the Middle West during the three months of her absence. The California society, with headquarters in Los Angeles, according to Mrs. Tracy, was the largest and most energetic. They had led a campaign for two bills for the abolition of vivisection in the Legislature, one of which polled a third of the votes cast. They also support an anti-vivisection car which travels about the State to hold meetings and distribute literature.

During the course of her remarks, Mrs. Tracy made an appeal for contributions to the work of Mme. de Silve of Paris, France, who has for some years been active in behalf of animals.

## AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK CITY

THEATRE

HENRY MILLER'S 124 W. 43d St.

Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30

Journey's End

by R. E. Sheriff

FULTON WEST 46th St. Eves. 8:30

GEORGE M. COHAN'S GAMBLING

The Talk of the Town!

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"

NEW MOON

with EVELYN HERBERT HALLIDAY GUS SHY

Imperial Theatre, 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

in the new comedy

SHUBERT THEA., 44th St. W. of B'way

Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

QUEENIE SMITH

in Musical Comedy Sensation

"THE STREET SINGER"

John Price Jones

Harry K. Morris, Jr., Nell Kelly

ANDREW TOMBES

MAXINE ELIOTT'S THEA., W. 80 St. Eves. 8:30

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"AN EXTRAORDINARY GOOD PLAT."—N. Y. Times.

JUNE MOON

by RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN

BROADHURST 8:40 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30

MATS. WED. & SAT.

in the new comedy

SHUBERT THEA., 44th St. W. of B'way

Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

QUEENIE SMITH

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MAXINE ELIOTT'S THEA., W. 80 St. Eves. 8:30

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"AN EXTRAORDINARY GOOD PLAT."—N. Y. Times.

RUSSIA TO EXECUTE FIVE OF BANDIT GANG

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A single big "made" island in Lake Michigan and an ample "made" shore will be used as the site of the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition in 1933, the architectural commission of the World's Fair has decided.

By giving up plans for a chain of islands the work will be greatly speeded up. Actual construction, the architects expect, will start next spring. The general plan of the fair has been divided into eight parts, each of the eminent architects on the commission to develop one. The men plan to meet Dec. 19 to unify their designs and it is expected that working plans will be ready soon after.

CHICAGO (AP)—Issuance of the first \$10,000,000 in bonds for the World's Fair has been authorized, it was announced by Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, chairman of the finance committee. The bonds were guaranteed last spring and are secured by 40 per cent of the gross admission receipts.

JORDAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 2 at 3

Only Boston Recital This Season

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## LOVEJOY BUST PUT IN EDITORS' HALL OF FAME

Famous Abolitionist's Work  
Commemorated by Illinois  
Association

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Elijah P. Lovejoy, the martyred anti-slavery editor of Illinois, who was shot and his presses thrown into the Mississippi River, is commemorated in the first bust completed for the editors' hall of fame at the University of Illinois. This new memorial of merit is planned by the Illinois Press Association for the state university's school of journalism.

"Lovejoy was undoubtedly one of the great influences in the struggle to free the slaves," observed Oskar J. W. Hansen, his sculptor. "As an abolition editor his writings, and much more his martyrdom, helped to crystallize sentiment in the North. He has his place in history along with John Brown."

"Lovejoy was a New England man. He went to St. Louis in 1827 when he was 25, taught school and edited a political paper, then entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., and became a minister. Urged by his friends in St. Louis to return and supplied by them with a printing plant, he came back in 1833 to edit a weekly religious paper."

### Refused to Be Silent

"In a year or so he began to take up the subject of slavery so vigorously that the owners of his paper demanded silence. He refused. Hostility in the community became so extreme that in 1836 he removed across the Mississippi into Illinois."

"At Alton he re-established himself in more favorable surroundings and renewed his attacks on slavery. There he gathered a good many adherents and also made new enemies. Ostensibly the city authorities stood with him in his constitutional rights, but actually they did nothing to protect him. He insisted on freedom of the press."

"Once after another the presses he brought in were seized and destroyed. They had to be purchased in distant cities and transported to the Mississippi. They were expensive and his resources were small. Four were confiscated. Then the last press came, it was lodged in a warehouse on the river."

### Mob Lined Warehouse

"Lovejoy had his adherents come either for the protection of the press, while he set it up, on Nov. 7, 1837, the day before his thirty-fifth birthday. The warehouse was of stone, but the roof was wood. A mob gathered, shots were exchanged by both sides and the roof was set on fire. Lovejoy went out to reconnoiter and was shot. He was barely able to get back into the warehouse before his last attempt to print an abolition paper came to a final end."

"His press was smashed and thrown into the Mississippi. Years later it was fished out. Part of it is now in the Chicago Historical Society."

While Lovejoy was writing against slavery from Illinois soil, Abraham Lincoln, then a young man living about 70 miles away from Alton, was forming his convictions. In March of the year that the abolition editor fell, Lincoln placed on record his first public protest against slavery.

Reviewing the possibilities of in-

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NEW UNFURNISHED APART-  
MENTS FROM ONE TO FIVE  
ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING

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Convenient large room, a  
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a dignified entrance; is fire-  
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Rental \$115 to \$80  
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available range from  
single non-housekeep-  
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ments of seven rooms and three  
baths, with full housekeeping  
facilities, \$55 to \$500 per month.

Matchless beauty as a location for an apartment home, Longwood Towers offers also a luxury in appointments and comprehensiveness of service in unfurnished apartments unrivaled in New England. The Restaurant is noted for the excellence of its cuisine and furnishes service of meals to the apartments. Underground garage adjoins. Artificial refrigeration; incinerators; cedar closets.

Lincoln was then 23 and a member of the Illinois Legislature. It had passed slavery resolutions.

### Paper Started Career

Lincoln was among the few members who did not subscribe to them. Seeking others to join him in formulating his views, he found but one, and the pair drew up a brief declaration and placed it upon the records of the Legislature. "The institution of slavery," they declared, "is founded on both injustice and bad policy."

This paper, say the historians Nicolay and Hay, was "the authentic record of the beginning of a great and momentous career."

Lovejoy's letters, editorials and history were published the year after he fell, with an introduction by John Quincy Adams, a former President of the United States. Lovejoy's correspondence shows him to have been of an unusually high character. In the light of the present day his attacks on slavery do not appear of a violent character. Their tone was reasoned and sane. Intellectually he was exceptional. No picture was ever made of him.

Like Garrison, the more famous abolition editor, he would be heard. Yet he absolved himself of the charge of stubbornness by offering to resign his paper and quit Alton if his constituency there wished it.

### Had Great Courage

Mr. Lovejoy was a man of great personal courage. When St. Louis was bristling against him and vigilance committees were forming to look up persons suspected of abolitionism, and he was warned while on a trip out of the city that it would not be safe to return, he went back. He published an address "To My Fellow Citizens." At the time he was the only Protestant minister in St. Louis. For two days the outcome hung in the balance. Then friends arose. After the timid owners of his press turned it over to a man who had \$500 mortgage, the latter gave the press back to Lovejoy, convincing him to take it and start in again at Alton. Thereafter he was mobbed six times before the fatal attack. He persevered despite the heavy ties of wife and son. His young wife was his most faithful supporter.

His paper, the Alton Observer, never reached anything more than a meager circulation, but this was widespread. At the time of its last appearance the paper had a little more than 2100 names on its subscription list. Yet Lovejoy received letters that he was doing more than any other man at the moment against slavery.

**Long Range Flight  
Sought for Trade**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—C. R. Fairey, whose firm constructed the big monoplane which achieved a nonstop flight from England to India, in a lecture before the Royal Aeronautical Society on "Range of Aircraft," advocated following the same lines for commercial as for military development.

Assuming a reasonable payload, the problem of intercommunication throughout the British Empire would appear to demand a range of nearly 2000 miles.

The nearest point on British territory said Mr. Fairey was Malta, 1300 miles away. A further jump of 1100 miles reaches the Suez Canal zone, whence distances of 1000 and 1350 miles take the machine to India. But with a machine of 2000 miles range the India air mail could be carried in three jumps, namely, via Malta, Bagdad, and Karachi, in an over-all time of about 60 hours.

Reviewing the possibilities of in-

creasing aircraft range, the lecturer said that with the ideal streamlined airplane and the latest engine the range would be 8500 miles. The ideal machine gets rid of both chassis and radiator. He calculated that the chassis took 1000 miles off the possible range, while such small details as the air-driven dynamo lopped off another 300 miles.

In conclusion, Mr. Fairey emphasized the point that the endeavor to attain maximum range in a machine lifting its fuel for the entire journey would lead along similar lines to the same development and improvement in aircraft that had resulted in the design for pure speed, and would, in addition, make for greater demands on the durability of the power plant.

## Tree Serves as Road Sentinel



Engineers Spared This Live Oak, Which Divides Road Between St. Martinville and New Iberia, La. A Sign on the Tree Says "Keep to the Right."

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## Kahn Declines Party Position

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Otto H. Kahn, banker and philanthropist, has declined to accept the treasurership of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, in a letter to George H. Moses, Senator, chairman of the committee, because of the divided reception with which he said the report of his designation has met.

Mr. Kahn was named for the post at a dinner given here last week by Jeremiah Milbank for Claudius H. Huston, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee. Subsequent reports of the discussion at the dinner, which was private, revealed not only the appointment of Mr. Kahn, but that speakers at the dinner had sharply rapped the Progressive leanings of a group of Republicans. An upheaval in party circles resulted and vigorous protests against the selection of Mr. Kahn because of his Wall Street and Eastern connections came from the Republican Progressive group in Washington.

Mr. Kahn in his letter to Mr. Moses said that "while a Wall Street man, I was known to be, as indeed I am, a liberal in politics," that, "however erroneous some of the interpretations placed upon his designation as a separate treasurer for the campaign committee they had justified his original judgment that he was not the right man for the position." Mr. Kahn admitted that his first answer to Mr. Moses' invitation to become treasurer was "tantamount to an acceptance in principle" and added that as the Senatorial Committee had not yet taken formal action on the appointment he felt justified in asking for its cancellation.

After over Mr. Kahn's decision against taking the post was expressed by influential Republicans here, who recalled that only after strong pressure had been brought to bear on him by both Mr. Moses and Mr. Huston had he agreed to accept. In the same quarters it was said that Mr. Kahn has never lent himself to alignment against any of the Progressive Republican group being on the most friendly terms with several of its members.

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If one would enjoy fully the beauties of the Teche, he should leave the trail now and then to cross the bayou over one of several narrow bridges that link the main highway with another on the opposite side.

Hyacinths fringe the water's edge in many places, often extending into midstream. Between luxuriant patches of these flowers the smooth waters reflect moss-draped live oaks and cypress so typical of this section.

Side trips continue to draw the tourist to interesting places within easy reach of this section of the trail. Louisiana's "salt cellars" are adjacent to its "sugar bowl." At New

Orleans the Teche and the Atchafalaya converge near Patterson, La. From there the trail skirts along the tortuous Teche (pronounced "teen") and meaning "big snake"). The Indian name is aptly applied to this winding waterway which the motorist will see close range occasionally.

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## WORLD FAMINE IN SOFT WOODS IS FORESEEN

Lessons to Be Learned From  
Timber Destruction on  
African Continent

The experiences of the author of this series of three articles, of which this is the last, in organizing in Kenya Colony, Africa, a band of forest preservers known as the Men of the Trees, are offered as an interesting contribution which should help educate the man on the street to the grave considerations involved in the world-wide need for forest conservation and rehabilitation.

By RICHARD ST. BARBE BAKER  
It is the realization of the dependence of men upon trees that will make effective the support of all governmental and voluntary effort for the replanting and intelligent harvesting of our forests.

Fresher arose from a recognition of a universal need. It embodied the spirit of service to mankind in attempting to provide a means of supplying forever a necessity of life, and in addition ministering to his aesthetic tastes and recreational interests. It is now coming to be regarded that the man who planted trees and created forests was rendering one of the greatest services to his country.

In the past man has had a bad record as a forest destroyer. Africa and the Near East have suffered cruelly. The process of destruction has been going on for centuries, until now only a mere belt of timber remains in the equatorial regions of Africa.

As all the world is linked together in its forestry interests, it seems wise for us all to look around us and learn lessons from those who have suffered as the result of tree destruction, and benefiting by their experience, learn in time to save ourselves from a similar fate. The fate of the native tribes in the Gao District renders a vivid warning as to what might happen in other parts of the world, if forest conservation is neglected.

Our civilization on the American continent is based largely on the use of wood. For every substitute for wood discovered, such as steel doors, or steel for office furniture, there are about 10 new uses for wood products, such as paper, cloth, silk substitutes for clothes. Again this is a case of paper. Our present civilization is largely based on the use of paper. The relative quantity of paper used by different countries gives some idea of the degree of civilization obtained.

Although certain grades of paper are still made from other materials, wood is still the cheapest and best for most purposes, and when produced on a crop basis, will provide the greatest volume on a given area at the lowest cost. In America 350 cubic feet of wood is used per annum per head of population. I am informed that one Sunday edition of a New York paper consumes approximately 25 acres of forest.

The United States cuts three times more wood than is grown in this country each year, and she is already Canada's largest customer. Canadian forests are becoming rapidly exhausted and presently both the United States and Canada will be thrown back upon the Baltic for supplies. Russia is cutting far beyond her annual increment, and at the present rate of exploitation, her forests will be quickly exhausted. As recently as last week my attention was drawn to a paragraph in the "Morning Globe," dated Prescott, Aug. 15, which stated that 75,000 cords of pulp wood from Russia had gone up the St. Lawrence River the previous Saturday on board the steamer *Burke* of the Canada Steamship Lines.

The cargo was loaded at Archangel on the White Sea, brought to Quebec by the steamer *Quercus* and transshipped to the Barrie for its destination to the Hammer-Mill Paper Company at Erie, Pa.

As the world's supplies of timber

become exhausted, the direct consequence will be that prices will be pushed up and become prohibitive. I had the privilege of being one of the British delegates to the last World Forestry Congress in Rome, where forestry experts had gathered from nearly every country in the world. After pooling our information as to the future supplies of soft woods, the most conservative estimate showed that in 15 to 20 years at the present rate at which timber is being used, there will be a world famine in soft woods.

That is one of the economic aspects of forestry in the world today. But apart from this, trees improve the soil and assist agriculture. There is no conflict between the interests of forestry and agriculture; one is the complement of the other. Land which is too steep or too rocky or poor for agriculture, can be well planted with trees. The aim of the Men of the Trees is to assist in the development of forest recreation grounds which form an evergrowing need in the social development of any country. Above all the association seeks to enlist the enthusiasm of the rising generation for an ideal which is inspired by living belief in the oneness of mankind. The planting of a tree while a practical deed, is also a symbol of this far-reaching ideal. The unselfish care of each plantation will teach more than forestry. It will develop the physical, moral, and spiritual qualities essential to our civilization.

We must give our children a love for trees. For by teaching the young people to be careful of trees and young plantations, we shall achieve lasting results. A similar inspiration to that given to primitive tribesmen in the Highlands of Kenya in 1922 is needed all over the world, owing to the rapid destruction of forests and the dire prospect of a timber famine, and for this purpose there was established in London at the end of 1924 a headquarters for the purpose of linking together the different branches of the association and of helping to arouse a forestry conscience, particularly in the rising generation.

The aim of the Men of the Trees is briefly "to develop a tree sense in every citizen, and to encourage all to plant, protect and love their native trees; for forestry is among the oldest and most honorable of the peaceful arts of men, and in its practice is unselfish and constructive service."

**Great Improvement Seen**

Belgrade, two years ago, was hardly much better than a huge, sprawling, ill-kept and untidy village, with muddy paved streets and a general air of depression, which had modified to some extent by some new government buildings in course of construction. During these two years a truly remarkable change has taken place, largely owing to the energy and drive of Dr. Kumanudi, who was Mayor of the city before becoming Acting Foreign Minister, in the absence of Dr. Marinovich. The change has to be seen to be believed." The streets are paved, and well paved. The untidiness has vanished.

For those who long for the peace and unification of Jugoslavia, Belgrade is now heartening sight, for it speaks of national growth and progress. Before the war the city had a population of less than 90,000; now it has 250,000. Growth and progress, however, are not confined to Belgrade, but are shown in proportionate development in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia; in Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia; Skopje, Macedonia; and in Split, the old Spalato, the chief town of Dalmatia.

The Cuban movement is taking place everywhere, and all the cities and big towns show a similar proportionate increase. This implies that the country is going ahead as a unit, and seems to me significant.

**People Watch King**

King Alexander has been Dictator, that is, he has ruled without a Parliament, for eight or nine months, a period hardly long enough for assessing the results on the reverse of his régime. But his own people are quietly watching and weighing him up every moment, the result being that while in many parts of the country the dictatorship is welcomed, there is an absolute lack of restiveness under it anywhere else. The politicians, who have lost their jobs, are the sole exceptions, together of course with the politicians who want jobs, and see no chance of getting them, a fairly numerous class. There are more of them in Serbia than in Croatia; there are too many in both, and some of them are ready, "in the sacred name of liberty" to make trouble, but the dictatorship deals with all of them, whether Serb or Croat, in precisely the same way.

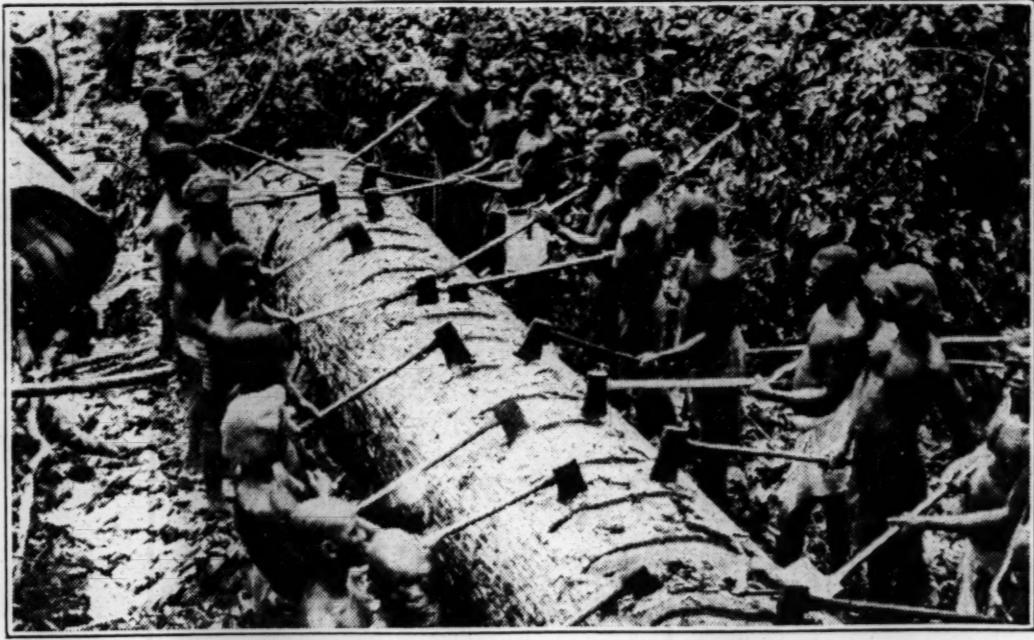
A prominent member of the late Parliament told me that nothing surprised him more than the quiet acceptance by the people at large of King's dictatorship. Disapproving himself of the King's action, this gentleman confessed that the opposition he had expected had not materialized; it was notable that he did not connect the general acquiescence in a "militaristic dictatorship" with force. He as much as admitted that the people were for the King. This, too, is my own very distinct impression, but as I have said, the earliest harvest will help the King.

**The King's Policy**

What is the King's policy? "To preserve the unity of the state" were the words he used to describe it when he assumed the dictatorship. This is still his policy. It is national in scope, not sectional—not Serb, or Croat, or Slovene, but Jugoslav.

First, the administration throughout the country has been reformed. Secondly, the national finances have been put on a sound basis by a genuine balancing of the budget. Thirdly, a new national Land Bank has been set up to give cheap credits to the peasants. The point to stress is that the

## Giant of the Forest Felled in Kenya Colony



This is Not a Picture of African Natives Playing a New-Fangled Zylaphone of the Tom-Tom Variety, but a "Chopping Bee." These Stalwart Youths Are Engaged in "Scoring" a Mahogany "Log" in the Rain Forest, the Work Being Carried Out in Connection With the Men of the Trees Organization.

## JUGOSLAV CITIES REPORTED THRIVING UNDER DICTATORSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

King, and long interviews with General Zivkovich, the Prime Minister, Dr. Kumanudi, the Acting Foreign Minister, and others in or under the Government. They expressed their views freely—not for publication, but for information. I had the advantage of hearing the other side from former members of the Radical and Democratic parties, and from a few of the dissident Croats. In brief, I heard both sides of the tangled story. Further, I saw a good deal of the actual country itself; it is no exaggeration to say that it was quite as tranquil as England or any state of the Union.

**More British Youth  
Provided With Work**

(Continued from Page 1)

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At present internal policy overthrows foreign policy in Jugoslavia and no question arises for instant attention except a settlement with Bulgaria. Last spring the promise of the conference held at Pirot was clouded by outrages on the frontier, and whether the second Pirot conference will be able to deal with the machine age, its gifts, and its perils. Adoption is the keynote of the reformation now going on in every one of the countries represented in this gathering.

## PACIFIC GROUP STARTS INQUIRY ON PHILIPPINES

(Continued from Page 1)

program for realizing the new ideals of aesthetics and morals, if they were to be attained.

Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, New York, claimed that natural science was the art of the West and its great gift to the world.

He took issue with the point of view that holds that modern science and invention damage the traditional culture of a people when its methods are introduced into their daily lives.

The splendors of old are few, he said. Greece, Rome, Peking, and Japan tell the story, but even these splendors were not a great human achievement. Whatever was great in the art of the past was the possession of the few who lived on the labor of others. The life of these others was reduced to continual routine. They had no new daily problems, no new experiences, no adventures.

"But modern science guarantees that life need no longer be repetitive. Civilization itself will not be repetitive. Civilization is the art of the West. The function of the research work of this institute is to study how civilizations may adapt themselves to the machine age, its gifts, and its perils. Adoption is the keynote of the reformation now going on in every one of the countries represented in this gathering.

In subsequent centuries the rest of the cathedral was built. Archbishop Becket, St. Thomas of Canterbury, was martyred in a corner of the cathedral in 1170, and his shrine became the center of pilgrimages for over 300 years. The shrine was covered with pearls and precious stones, which at the time of the Reformation were taken away, and stored in the Treasury of King Henry VIII.

Another historic spot in the cathedral is the tomb of Edward the Black Prince, who was victor at the age of 16 at the Battle of Cressy in 1346. His coat and leather gauntlets still hang over the tomb.

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The splendors of old are few, he said. Greece, Rome, Peking, and Japan tell the story, but even these splendors were not a great human achievement. Whatever was great in the art of the past was the possession of the few who lived on the labor of others. The life of these others was reduced to continual routine. They had no new daily problems, no new experiences, no adventures.

"But modern science guarantees that life need no longer be repetitive. Civilization itself will not be repetitive. Civilization is the art of the West. The function of the research work of this institute is to study how civilizations may adapt themselves to the machine age, its gifts, and its perils. Adoption is the keynote of the reformation now going on in every one of the countries represented in this gathering.

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# Fashions and Dressmaking

## Winter Coat Is Key to Wardrobe

DOVETAILING one's various ensembles so ingeniously as to form a co-operative wardrobe is the modern and efficient way to select clothes, according to the advice of an expert stylist.

A practical method of applying this interrelated ensemble theory is to decide on the coat which is to serve as the basic garment on which several ensembles are to be built. This garment should be independent of any particular dress so far as actual material, lining and trimming are concerned, but definitely related to the wardrobe taken as a whole. For wear with this coat, primarily, there should be two dresses of entirely different type. Usually one should be more elaborate than the other, though one's social activities may demand two or more equally handsome afternoon dresses suited to this basic coat. There should also be a separate skirt matching the coat in color and to use with separate blouses, one of these being preferably of the same shade and giving the effect of a one-piece dress. The other blouses should be in harmonizing and matching tones, the idea being to introduce the present season's colorings rather than the usual combinations.

An ensemble of tweed for general wear, with three-quarter-length coat and a skirt for wear with detached blouses, can easily be chosen to fit into the color scheme of the wardrobe and still introduce variety, as the new tweeds display unusual contrasts, which in themselves suggest suitable accessories. As the season progresses, these two ensembles can be added to now and then, when one's wardrobe needs development.

Even informal evening attire can be included in the series of ensembles, as the metallic fabrics and brocades are to be found in the smart street shades of brown, green, blue and red as well as was always modish black. The so-called "daytime colors" are also featured among the new evening gowns, especially in novel, coarse-meshed tulle and nets, so that practically one's entire wardrobe can be keyed to two or three becoming colors, giving sufficient variety and yet with many interchangeable units.

In planning such a series of interrelated ensembles, the expert stylist speaks of "color families" and "color paths," sometimes explaining by models or samples the wide range of variety possible with a single basic garment. New accessory shadings are invariably stressed and it is shown how a carefully chosen tone of aquamarine, suntan, rosy beige or almond will blend with the favorite coat colorings of this season, which are brown, blue and green. Worked out on this basis even the most modest wardrobe is given a range out of proportion to the number of garments or the outlay of money.



An Afternoon Frock of Chiffon Velvet in Dark Brown Showing a Shirred Side Trimming and a Lovely Lingerie Collar and Cuff Set. A Close-up Off the Gown.

Underwood

## A Shoe Stylist on the Modes

By TERESA ROSE NAGEL

"THE woman who enjoys fitting herself out in attractive shoes will be interested to learn that

the popularizing of any mode of foot-wear is the result of co-operation between the shoe industry, the manufacturer, the promoter of dress fashions and the stocking industry." So says Irene Van Dyck, a fashion stylist and writer who has made a special study of the shoe problem.

Mrs. Van Dyck states that styles in shoes are definitely planned each spring at the shoe convention, which this year was held at Atlantic City.

There manufacturers, representatives of the shoe industry, as well as special shoe stylists get together to select the lines, color and forms of the season's newest.

"I am there this spring," said Mrs. Van Dyck, "that beige and brown were decided upon as the fashionable shoe shades for the coming year, and it is true that these colors have risen in importance during the last six months from 220 to 280 on the color chart. Though blue is very much used, it is a staple shade, whereas brown has been introduced as the novelty this season.

**Important Colors**

"Dame Fashion is fastidious about harmonizing the shoes with the costume color and now they should be a trifle darker in tone to be in style.

Greens and reds—the very dark garnet reds—come after the browns and the blues and are vying with one another at present as high style colors. Green now shows signs of becoming a leader for spring. The dark bottle or myrtle favorites for daytime wear in harmony with the ensemble of the same color, though green is worn also with black accessories.

When a woman wears a dark color, she should have at least one pair of black shoes in her wardrobe.

"The longer skirt has little if any effect on shoe styles. I could call to

the attention of those women who think that they will have to give less attention to their shoes because of the longer dresses, the fact that the sweep of the new skirt with its dip in the back shows, more distinctly and clearly than did previous styles, the outline of the shoe and stocking.

### Leathers and Models

"Pumps remain the favorite. The strap-and-strap, the T-strap, the step-in and oxford are still in vogue. Sandals, one-strap and pumps are also available for evening. Evening shoes are often of crepe de chine dyed to match the dress, though considerable kid is being introduced, especially in red or green shoes with the black or white costume."

"In leathers, for daytime wear kid leads, with reptiles second, and suede, third. It is interesting to note that women's feet have grown decidedly larger so that the average size, formerly No. 4, is now No. 6. Patent leather takes fourth place among popular shoe leathers, according to a list issued by members of

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Dept. C.M. 18. Mentioned find enclosed.

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15¢ Strained Vegetables (A WEEK'S SUPPLY)

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# THE HOME FORUM

## The Picnic in English Literature

**A**FTER a whole week of picnicking up on the lonely mountain moors amongst the ling and heather; down beside the sea and in the woodlands bordering our sylvan stream; a week of open-air life in sunshine and shower, of flower-loving, bird-watching, day-dreaming, of setting out early and driving homeward only when the lengthening shadows fall violet upon the golden rocks: I have been meditating upon picnics and thinking what an agreeable topic for an essay the picnic party might be, if only one could suggest too, in writing it, some little of that sweetness which summer ended, one finds stored up in thought as the after-taste of one's own happy country expeditions.

Oh memory! shield me from the world's poor strife,

vacillated Coleridge once when resting with his friend Hazlitt on a lovely autumn day beside a roadside well in Somersetshire, they both fell to recalling the wonderful walks they had taken along the brown heaths and rocky headlands of the Bristol Channel. Picnics were just coming into fashion in Coleridge's day; along with the love of rocks, ruins, solitary wildernesses and reverie, they were a legacy from the wonderful eighteenth century. Coleridge and Hazlitt were upon a journey on this particular occasion, one going seaward, the other returning to his home in distant Shropshire; but at that epoch, as indeed always in the remote past, every journey undertaken by those whose pockets were not overweighted with gold was necessarily a picnic too. So that when the travelers sat by the cool well talking of poetry, of the feel of the air, of the shining trunks and slender branches of the birch trees, of the tones of the clouds and the flight of the swallows, they were in true picnic mood; that is, full of the joy of being alive and able to make an excursion into the beautiful world. I suppose that next to the Wordsworths (from whom our travelers had just reluctantly parted), these friends with their love of walking, devotion to nature and wonderful width of thought, must have done more than any other of the romantic authors to popularize excursions to the woodlands and parks, lakes or riverside. We see the whole movement reflected in Peacock's novels where walks amidst the hills, boating parties and excursions to visit notable scenes play an important part.

Of course, since very early days, as we know from both paintings and historical memoirs, meals were often served out in the woods. Carl Van Loo, for example, a French painter whose work is to be seen in the Louvre, left a charming representation of an elegant company about to partake of a meal set out upon a damask tablecloth on the green grass at the entrance to a forest; but this picnic was not to be a happy one for all the denizens of



Photograph by P. H. Simpson, Muizenberg  
Cecil John Rhodes. Bronze Statue in the Botanical Gardens of Cape Town.

On every hill, in every grove,  
Along the margin of each stream.

The musicians being still hidden from them, Master Wildgoose marvels at the occurrence and repeats aloud Shakespeare's lines: "I thought that all things had been savage here"; and then they find a sheep track descending into the steep valley bottom and discover halfway down, a picnic party with books, music and lunch!

Richard Graves' description gives an impression of a very happy party. Jane Austen, on the contrary, in Emma, comments as with a fine day, horses and carriages to ride in, as she puts it, "all the outward circumstances of arrangement, accommodation and punctuality," but alas, a tedious, unpleasant party, where everyone is at a loss to find "rational entertainment," and Miss Emma owns to being "very dull." One might, of course, have expected as much at a picnic arranged by "Jane," who never seems to have taken much pleasure in country sights and sounds and would certainly not have considered such occupations as watching cloud shadows or following a distant sheepdog's maneuvering with his flock as "rational entertainment."

Charles Reade does better and in Christie Johnstone gives a sketch of two rival picnic parties out on a little island near Newhaven in Scotland: one rather dull, with footmen, musicians and silver; the other—a fisher girl's wedding party—very happy and gay, with singing and dancing and telling of tales.

There are so many picnic parties in poetry, probably because poetry "utters something above a mortal mouth." Tennyson, who must himself have picnicked dozens of times in the wild ocean strand not many miles from his boyhood's home, though he often approaches the theme, gives us one picture only, and that in Audley Hall; not a good poem. Clough comes nearer to perfection and in his Bothies seems full of happy reminiscence of Highland meals up amidst the heather or down beside some lovely stream where,

Over a ledge of granite  
Into a granite bairns the amber tor-  
rent descended...  
Beautiful there for the color derived  
from the green rocks under,  
Beautiful most of all where beads of  
foam uprising  
Mingle their clouds of white with  
the delicate hue of the stillness...  
Cliff over cliff for its sides, with  
rowan and pendant birch  
boughs.

One more Victorian picnic must be recalled: by Charles Kingsley as having been spent by the characters in Two Years Ago upon the lovely slopes of Snowdon, above Nant Gwynant, with its lakes and mossy woodlands.

Since the coming of the automobile, picnicking has gone on merrily and with ever widening ranges and more than doubled its appeal. Maybe twentieth century novels when read in the future will reflect this and give many pictures of the outdoor party. And soon we shall have flying picnics to far-away spots across seas and little countries and, on our way, looking down from above, we shall see "the great round wonderful world with the wonderful waters round it curled."

I wonder what Coleridge with his devotion to the courts of the Sun" and his ambition to write a Hymn to Air and a Hymn to Water would have said about such an expedition as this.

## Harvard Honoring Booker Washington

More than once I have been asked what was the greatest surprise that ever came to me. I have little hesitation in answering that question. It was the following letter, which came to me one Sunday morning when I was sitting on the veranda of my home at Tuskegee, surrounded by my wife and three children:—

Harvard University, Cambridge,  
Mass., May 28, 1896.

President Booker T. Washington.

My Dear Sir: Harvard University desires to confer on you at the approaching Commencement an honorary degree; but it is our custom to confer degrees only on gentlemen who are present. Our Commencement occurs this year on June 24, and your presence would be desirable from about noon till about five o'clock in the afternoon. Would it be possible for you to be in Cambridge on that day?

Believe me, with great regard,  
Very truly yours,

Charles W. Eliot.

This was a recognition that had never in the slightest manner entered into my mind, and it was hard for me to realize that I was to be honored by a degree from the oldest and most renowned university in America. As I sat upon my veranda, with this letter in my hand, tears came into my eyes. My whole former life... as a slave on the plantation, my work in the coal-mine, the times when I was without food and clothing, when I made my bed under a sidewalk, my struggles for an education, the trying days I had had at Tuskegee, days when I did not know where to turn for a dollar to continue the work there, the ostracism and sometimes oppression of my race—all this passed before me...

I had never sought or cared for what the world calls fame. I have always looked upon fame as something to be used in accomplishing good. I have often said to my friends that if I can use whatever prominence may have come to me as an instrument with which to do good, I am content to have it. I care for it only as a means to be used for doing good, just as wealth may be used.

The more I come into contact with wealthy people, the more I believe that they are growing in the direction of looking upon their money simply as an instrument which God has placed in their hands for doing good. I never go to the office of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who more than once has been generous to Tuskegee, without being reminded of this...

At nine o'clock, on the morning of June 24, I met President Eliot, the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, and the other guests, at the designated place on the university grounds, for the purpose of being escorted to Sanders Theatre, where the Commencement exercises were to be held and degrees conferred. Among others invited to be present for the purpose of receiving a degree at this time were General Nelson A. Miles, Dr. Bell, the inventor of the Bell

## The Snowberry Bush

Who knows the snowberry bush  
That grows by the garden gate?

"I," said the Sun.

"One by one, in a ring,

(O heart! follow the Sun.)

I drew from the earth its slender

stems

In the spring,

"When the noon's fierce heat

On it beat, I saw the shade

(Rest, heart! in His love.)

Leaf upon leaf, in a cool, round

pool

That was made,

I know the bush."

Who knows the snowberry bush?

"I," said the Rain.

"In a chain, silver-bright,

(Read, heart! of His grace)

From its waxen urn I gather

sweet

I know the bush."

Who knows the snowberry bush?

"I," said the Thrush.

"Heart, hush! have no fear."

"Spite of the snow and the sleet,

I feed on the clustered berries that

hang

Sweet and near,

I know the bush."

I, too, know it well.

Along with bird and bee,

It has fed me.

C. G. ROWLEY.

## Driftwood

Only the strong can ride the sea,  
Only the stout ship can survive  
The impact of her ecstasy  
And thrive.

But you were none too brave a ship,  
And so she broke you on a rock  
And never let you reach your slip  
At dock.

Yet burning on our hearth today  
In all an ocean's color decked,  
We learn the weakest vessel may  
Reflect.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS.

## Your Hinterland Is There

**I**N THE midst of the beautiful Botanical Gardens of Cape Town, which nestle at the foot of Table Mountain, stands a larger than lifesize bronze statue of Cecil John Rhodes, the great statesman and financier of South Africa, who founded the northern and southern Rhodesias, named after him; and also the rich scholarships instituted under his will, which are open to the youths of the Dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa, Malta (one every third year), the United States annually, and Germany, the last-named having been interrupted, but recently revived.

On the statue is inscribed "Cecil John Rhodes 1853-1902—Your hinterland is there." At the back of the statue is the name of the sculptor, Henry Pegram.

The outstretched hand pointing northward commands attention and the contemplation of a vision in the far distance, away over mountains and vast stretches of country, into the great and diverse continent of Africa, with its wonderful resources and opportunities for those big enough to plow the way and enter into the heritage.

The statue expresses resoluteness and fearlessness, and the face seems to look down on one in a kindly, benevolent way, as though in sympathy with the passer-by, yet at the same time bidding him behold the promised land of larger opportunities of life.

The voice of the Christ, Truth, is ever speaking to us today, as it spoke through the Master, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The desire for something higher

## Overcoming a False Sense of Burden

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**M**ANY seem to be burdened by a materiality enables us to hear the Christ, Truth, and to obey the directing of the spiritual idea, which guides us into the true way of living, as exemplified in the life of the Master.

No one has ever accomplished as much as did Christ Jesus. Though his earthly career was short, yet his three years' ministry of healing and teaching have done more to free mankind from its burdened sense of things than all other teachings, and more than all material systems and inventions which are endeavoring to make life easier for mankind.

The Master said, "My yoke is easy, and my burden is light." And he stated the truth about activity when he said, "I can of mine own self do nothing," and, "The Father that dwelleth in me, doeth the works." The Christ, Truth, imparts true spiritual understanding to all who allow the desire for a higher sense of existence to govern their thinking.

The truth about God and man frees the soul from the false sense of personal responsibility. It enables one to be joyous, and to realize the freedom and dominion that rightfully belong to the heir of God, one's real spiritual selfhood. The truth about the relation of God and man is not found in the false sense which regards life, substance, power, and law as recalling the prodigal son.

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## My Violins

When I was fourteen years old, father's regiment returned to England. The band was good, thanks to its skillful master. From that time on I had fairly good and regular training in music. I was placed under the band-master's care, who became a kind of second father to me, and helped me in my ambitious desire to study all the band instruments, but kept me mainly on the clarinet. When I was sixteen years old, I was made to feel very proud by being invited to play second clarinet in the Anacreontic Society of Belfast, Ireland. This was my first playing with anything like a symphony orchestra...

Strolling one day in Belfast, I saw in a pawn-shop window an old violin with a handsome carved head, and, boylike, I desired to own it. I stepped into the shop and inquired the price. It was one guinea. I had in my pocket just ten shillings, which I handed over to the shopkeeper, who gave me a written guarantee that he would hold the violin till I paid him the balance of the money. I went at once to my music-master, told him I needed eleven shillings to buy something not to be mentioned, got the money, bought the violin, carried it to my teacher, and told him I wanted to learn to play the instrument. He was very much pleased, examined the instrument and said it was of medium value, but if I wanted to study the violin I could use his. This was a valuable instrument that had been in the family for two generations. He paid me back my ten shillings, fitted me out with violin, bow and the unfailing Kreutzer Method, and gave me lessons for about eighteen months, till the regiment was ordered to leave England again for foreign service. We then had to part company. I returned the violin, said good-bye to my dear friend and music-teacher, made a short farewell visit to my family, went to Liverpool, and took passage in a sailing-ship for Boston.

Before going farther with my history, I must say a little more about that violin. About thirty years ago our Quintette Club was engaged for a concert in Montreal. In the concert room some members of my family, who were travelling with us, noticed in the audience an old gentleman of very dignified appearance who seemed entirely engrossed with the music. When we were about to come forward and play a clarinet solo he almost rose to his feet; and while I was playing his handkerchief was in constant use... As soon as the last note of my piece was sounded, the gentleman jumped up, rushed towards the stage, met me just as I recognized him, he exclaimed, "Tom, my boy!"—and I beheld once more my dear old friend and music master. He had recently been stationed in Montreal and seeing my name in the announcement of the concert, had been to the hotel to find me; but as our party was late in arriving, he had to wait until the evening before he could see me.

After the concert I went home with him, for we had a thousand things to say to each other. On entering the parlor, there on the centre table lay the old violin with the carved head that had bought in the pawn-shop in Belfast, Ireland. I examined it, and saw that it was worth very little from a money point of view, but it possessed for me an inestimable sentimental value. I said to my old friend, "I must have that violin."

"No, Tom you cannot," he answered. "For in all my wanderings since you parted from me, it has generally been the first thing I unpacked. I will tell you, though, what you can have; I will give you the old family violin, the one on which you began to study."—From "Recollections of An Old Musician," by HARRY L. HUNT

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## STRONG UPWARD MOVEMENT GETS WELL UNDER WAY

Rally in Stock Market Is Carried Forward With Increased Vigor

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NEW YORK—General recovery in stock prices and a drop in volume of trading encouraged the belief of Wall Street's best thinkers that finally the worst of the stock market situation had been seen, and that buyers once more were in the majority.

A fairly good opening overnight and a strong one this morning was followed up well by further gains, and, although the market had to absorb a good deal of distress liquidation, such selling appeared to be merely the backwash of the tide wave. Gains of 10 to 20 points were common, and in all parts of the list, and they were fairly well held to the close.

The turnover was around 10,000,000 shares.

Sentiment around the brokerage house board rooms was also the case at the banks. Financial losses have indeed been heavy, but so many people have been hurt that there is a general tendency to forget the past and look to the future.

With the country's underlying prosperity has not been materially shaken. While most people expect some slowing down in the next two or three months as the direct effect of the damage done to purchasing power, after all, more paper assets than bank accounts have been wiped out.

**Buy for Investment.**

Evidently that the buying today was for investment account had the effect of causing stocks to rise abruptly. The rails, which have suffered in the severe liquidation because their holdups needed cash worse than they did stocks, came off with a vengeance.

Recognizing that the railroad stocks are earning more money this year than ever before and that a long list of higher dividends is about due, investors were quick to pick up bargains.

Sharp comebacks, running from 10 to 20 points, were seen in the New York, Norfolk & Western, New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Great Northern, Louisville & Nashville, "Katy," Missouri Pacific, Southern Railway and Atchison.

Industrialists to sell off sharply

were included Warner Bros. Picture

Preferred, Warren Bros. Weston Oil,

Beatrice Creamery, Case Threshing,

Freeport Texas and Chipe Copper.

Most of them were well-billed issues which had not escaped the full force of the earlier selling.

An interesting phenomenon in the

situation is the weakness which has come into the bond market. For the

last few weeks, with the decline in stocks and the rapid rise in bonds, buy-

ers thinking they would get greater

safety and better yields. In the last

day or two stock yields have risen

above yields of comparable bonds, and the obvious bargains have turned the tide again. Some money which had gone to bonds is coming back to the stock market.

**Reserve Bank Buying.**

The government bond market situa-

tion was strong, and it is quite authorita-

tively established that the Federal Re-

serve Banks are now buyers. It may

be that the Reserve has turned from

the bond market to the stock market

curly market, which would mean that

they are determined to help the mem-

ber banks aid the general situation.

Purchase of government securities

by the reserve increases member

reserves, causing a rise and price

the way. A reduction of the discount

rate. The discount rate has been left

high and dry by the falling money

market and a reduction this week is

regarded as a virtual certainty.

Interest rates have been cut, and

call sample held at 6 per cent throughout

withdrawals, by corporations and

banks in preparation for the month-

end disbursements, acting to offset the

general downward trend in rates.

European currencies were steady, but

the dollar exchange broke sharply.

Business news of the day was on

the whole favorable. More dividend in-

creases were announced, railroad car

loadings for the last week increased

over 100 per cent, and the weekly

work of last year. Steel trade reviews

were fairly cheerful, and as the Iron

Age observed, "stock market liquidation

has not materially disturbed senti-

ment."

**Reassuring Statements.**

Reassuring statements from such

men as John J. Raskob, Waddell

Catchings and others not connected

with the banking consortium, helped

to bolster the courage of the small in-

vestor. One Wall Street man thought

the men who had tried to put up to

the market for leadership ought to

be a good idea if more such state-

ments were made.

He said: "There is a great army of

stockholders who own stock outright

who have been tested, frightened by

the recent action of the stock market

and as a result are sacrificing high-

grade gilt-edged securities at the pres-

ent ruinous prices. It should be made

clear to these people who have such

good securities, do not owe any

money to them, that it is most unfor-

tunate for themselves to face these

situations at present prices.

There are certain men in this coun-

try, entirely outside of the banking

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## CARNEGIE TECH LACKS POWER

Most of the Advances on Field of Battle Are Made by Individual Effort

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The part that an outstanding back plays in the development of a football team is well illustrated this season in the situation of the eleven of the Carnegie Institute of Technology. After two seasons in which the Tartans stood out among the best teams in the country, the lack of Howard Harpster this season has reduced them to the second group of teams, and it is now regarded as very doubtful whether the city championship, which has been theirs for the past year, will now go to among great rivals, the University of Pittsburgh, three weeks hence.

Already two of the games which gave the Tartans their reputation last season have been repeated, the loss this year a defeat we replaced the wide margin victories scored last year. Against Washington and Jefferson, defeated a year ago 19 to 0, the Tartans failed to show any power sufficient to force their way inside the middle zone with the result that the team, beaten for the last two years, lied them with the second string men and then scored when the first eleven went in, the game score being 7 to 0. The score a year ago was 27 to 7.

### Lack Co-ordination

The chief fault this season has been the lack of co-ordination between the backs and the other members of the Tartan mentor, has not yet been able to get his backs to work together on interference, and most of the advances have been by individual effort. In this respect John Karcis '31, has shown himself to be a leader, and able to score regularly, his running at fullback has helped to keep the score of the opponents down. Several shifts of position from one backfield combination to another have been tried, but this year has a certain gaining ground.

In addition to Karcis, and relieving him frequently, the fullback position has been occupied by Joseph Morbito '32, now in his second year on the team, while B. C. Pouncey '32 and James J. Tamm '31 are ready to fill in case of need, though not yet used in a game.

Howard C. Eyth '31, and Thayer Flanagan '31, have held down the halfback positions at the start of the season games, but the form has shifted to one back, and John K. Kerr '30, replaced him at left halfback. Murray G. Armentrout '32, has been the relief man on both sides in various games, while others on the squad include George Kennedy '30, Oscar Carlson '31, Charles K. Ewing '32 and Harry J. Ziegler '32, the latter pair making their first appearances this season.

Harry P. McCurdy '32 of the Engineering School, was the quarterback in the earlier part of the season, but has been relegated to second place in favor of Eyth, and is now used as a relief man.

### Line Is Heavy

With the exception of Karcis, whose great height and weight, 233 pounds, makes him loom over the rest of the backfield, the backs are light and lack the strength and the experience of the Tartan players. But when it comes to the line, the tradition is amply lived up to. Alexander Duncanis '32, another newcomer this season, at center, carries 186 pounds, while when he did not play, Drescher '31, and Fred Drechsler '31 moves over from his regular place at guard, and the pivot position loses only one pound in the process.

Andrew Verina '30, the regular left end, is now in the lead, the need of the former, though unable to hold his own, has moved over from tackle to replace him. Donald Fletcher '31 is the relief man who replaces Drescher when he moves to center, while Howard L. J. Stauffer '32 and Clarence G. Krack '31 are also available.

### LAURI WINS RIGHT TO REPRESENT THE EAST

BALTIMORE, Md.—Oscar Lauri of Brooklyn will represent the Eastern Division in the world's pocket billiards championships at Detroit, Dec. 6 and 7, by virtue of winning the elimination tournament, when he defeated Andrew F. Rosenzweig, 100 to 97, after a dispute of Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., 100 to 53.

Woods later defeated Ponzi 100 to 48, to take second place in a game marked by a high run of 59, the longest ever. Lauri won with his match. The topless F. A. T. of English, 100 to 97, was the third to take the place of a strong stand-up game, with Rosenzweig as a relief man. The latter, however, as soon as ready, will undoubtedly have first call for the position. Armentrout was originally chosen to represent the former, though unable to hold his own. Now Schnupp has taken the place at right tackle in real earnest, and as the season develops may help to bring a scoring punch to the team, as he uses his weight of 210 to give off and we develop rapidly under the training of Siegfried Hightberger is a fixture on the left side, and is proving a tower of strength there.

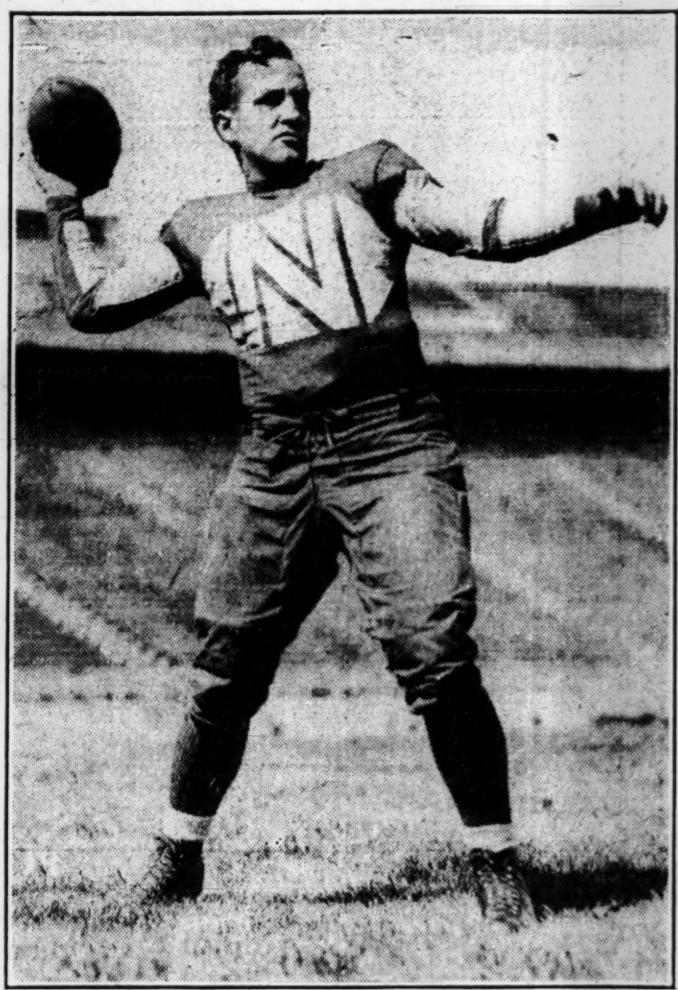
The other member of the Flanagan team, from Buckhannon, W. Va., Leonard Schmitz '32, is a fixture at right end, with a weight of 210, one to dispense him. But on the other side of the line there is some doubt whether Theodore F. Rosenzweig '32 will be able to play regularly, and the veterans, like the English, 100 to 97, after a dispute of Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., 100 to 53.

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The balance of the squad is composed of relief men who have not yet qualified for fixed positions. Among these are William Walter Skates '31, and T. C. Howell '32, Kenneth J. Lauder '32, Reginald F. Castell '31 and T. C. Howell '32.

Under the joint arrangement by which the team shares the stadium with the University of Pittsburgh, the team will visit St. Louis for a game with Washington University on Saturday, and will not play again until the city championship game against University of Pittsburgh, on Nov. 16. The annual visit to New York to encounter New York University will be on Thanksgiving Day, and the season will close on Dec. 14, when the Tartans will meet the University of Southern California at Los Angeles.

### Leads a Big Six Eleven



CAPT. GEORGE M. FARLEY '30  
University of Nebraska Football Team

### Former Champions Entered in Play

#### ACADEMIES FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT

Army and Navy Heads Discuss Athletic Relationships

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

CHICAGO.—Two former world's three-cushion billiards champions are included in the entries for the northern sectional qualifying tournament to be played at Milwaukee, Wis., starting Oct. 31. It is announced by Capt. Storey, tournament manager for the National Billiard Association of America. Eight other stars of lesser magnitude will meet them at the Plankinton Arcade for the right to face the "Big Four."

Major General Smith, superintendent of the Public Schools of the board of Education, and Admiral Robison, commanding Annapolis, said West Point felt the disputed relations over the three-year eligibility rule with the navy to be deplorable.

He added that while no agreement had been reached today on the armistice, he hoped to meet us on the gridiron for man as do other colleges."

Nothing was forthcoming immediately from Admiral Robison on the conference.

### YALE FACULTY MEETS ITS SPORTS LEADERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Captains of 15 Yale varsity teams met informally here with President James R. Angell at a banquet intended to promote friendly relations between the athletic and academic activities of the university.

The banquet was also attended by Dean Clarence W. Wendell of the College, Dr. Charles H. Warren of the Sheffield Scientific School; Prof. George H. Nettleton, emeritus of the department of the Athlete; Prof. John M. Cate, director of athletics; H. F. Woodcock, general manager of the Athletic Association; and Dr. J. Greenway, director of the department of health.

**MISSOURI VALLEY I. A. A.**

NEBRASKA MISSOURI

6-S. Methodists . . . 33-Freshmen . . .

13-Syracuse . . . 6-Iowa State . . .

7-Pittsburgh . . . 12-Drake . . .

7-Missouri . . . 7-Nebraska . . .

27 25 81 14

IOWA STATE KANSAS STATE

27-Grinnell . . . 7-11-Purdue . . . 26

6-Missouri . . . 14-0-Freshmen A. & M. . .

6-Missouri . . . 14-6-Kansas . . . 0

6-Kansas . . . 33-13-Oklahoma . . . 14

23 73 33

KANSAS OKLAHOMA

6-Illinois . . . 25-42-Freshmen . . . 0

6-State Teach . . . 26-Craigton . . . 0

6-Kan. State . . . 6-0-Texas . . . 21

12-Iowa State . . . 0-14-Kans. State . . . 23

71 31 82 34

**REISELT ADDS TO LEAD**

NEW YORK—Otto Reiselt, formerly of Cornell, will add to his record of 10 wins and 1 loss when he plays in the final game of the New England football tournament at Boston on Nov. 16.

The balance of the squad is composed of relief men who have not yet qualified for fixed positions. Among these are William Walter Skates '31, and T. C. Howell '32, Kenneth J. Lauder '32, Reginald F. Castell '31 and T. C. Howell '32.

Under the joint arrangement by which the team shares the stadium with the University of Pittsburgh, the team will visit St. Louis for a game with Washington University on Saturday, and will not play again until the city championship game against University of Pittsburgh, on Nov. 16. The annual visit to New York to encounter New York University will be on Thanksgiving Day, and the season will close on Dec. 14, when the Tartans will meet the University of Southern California at Los Angeles.

### Coach Root Has His Hands Full Teaching Football to Mexicans

Is Faced With Gigantic Task in His Efforts to Develop Sport at University of Mexico, but Believes Interest Is Growing

### Collegiate Association to Hold Meeting Jan. 1

New York

THE National Collegiate Athletic Association will hold its twenty-fourth annual meeting at the Hotel Astor on Jan. 1, it was announced here. A conference of the chairmen of committees and the representatives of allied members will take place on Dec. 31.

### PHILLIES NOT TO BUY ALLENTOWN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club will co-operate with the Allentown Eastern League Club, it was announced here, but it will not purchase the franchise. Officials of both clubs met here and discussed the proposed sale of the club. The Phillips may send a number of promising recruits to Allentown, W. F. Baker of Allentown, the master of sealing players to Allentown, will be sent entirely with Manager Burton E. Short, whom decision as to what players join or leave the Phillips is final.

Root believes the spark of interest will grow until football clubs in large places, such as the great American cities, find the men to teach them the rudiments of football and infuse 50 years of football tradition. Seldom has he had enough men to scrimmage.

Root is unfamiliar with the lan-

### NEBRASKA WILL TACKLE KANSAS

Missouri Valley Champion May Be Eliminated in 1929 Football Race

### MISSOURI VALLEY INTERCOLLEGiate ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

College	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Oklahoma . . . . .	1	0	6	1.000
Missouri . . . . .	1	0	6	1.000
Kansas . . . . .	1	0	6	.500
Kansas State . . . . .	1	0	6	.500
Nebraska . . . . .	0	1	6	.000
Iowa State . . . . .	0	2	5	.000

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
COLUMBIA, Mo.—When University of Kansas appears at University of Nebraska for an important football game in the title race of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate A. A. this Saturday it will carry the best wishes of University of Missouri.

Two leaders in the race would be glad to see Kansas eliminate Nebraska as a contender in defense of its title and they think Kansas has a good chance to do it in view of its outstanding success last year.

Missouri, though tied last Saturday, hopes to keep its "lost" column empty in intraconference games and three inter-sectional titles head the bill for the Southern Conference for the first week of the November football schedule.

Five of the six undefeated teams, Louisiana being the only exception, will again stake title hopes against member opponents, and, judging from the record, will be successful.

Georgia Tech, which had a 10-0 record, will be followed by the University of Georgia.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1929

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Too Many Lawyers?

DISCUSSION at the meeting in Memphis, Tenn., of the American Bar Association, clearly brought out that one of the chief difficulties which the legal profession faces is too many lawyers—and particularly too many poor lawyers. In New York City alone some 3,000 applicants seek to enter the bar annually. Under such conditions no one can keep check on character qualifications, for it is difficult enough even to test educational attainments. Night law schools pour out fresh batches of graduates semiannually, and the increasing number from all sources makes a serious problem for a nation like the United States, where government is largely in the hands of lawyers.

In an effort to meet the situation, the bar association some time ago proposed a number of modest educational standards for admittance to practice, and these, fourteen states have now adopted. The chief feature was the proposal that students should complete two years of work at college, or its equivalent, prior to entering law school. The requirement seems innocent enough, but a little consideration shows that it makes a rather fundamental departure from certain current concepts. The contest at the Memphis gathering illustrated the point.

One group of lawyers at Memphis held that it is fundamentally contrary to the theory of democracy to put such educational barriers in the path of the boy from a humble home who wants to serve the Nation by becoming a lawyer; and that the two-years-at-college rule is fundamentally undemocratic.

The other group answered that well-trained lawyers are essential to the welfare of the state, and that it is not the fault of the educational standards, but rather of the democracy, if it is not possible for a poor boy to be provided with the wherewithal to enable him to study to meet them. The college rule they defended on the ground that it not only furnishes higher educational standards, but offers character training by giving many would-be lawyers their only opportunity of living for a space in the idealistic world of youth.

The matter was debated at Memphis with the earnestness that surrounds any question where the speakers believe they are discussing fundamental issues. On the one hand, the American tradition of opportunity for poor boys was held up; on the other, the ills of American lawlessness were recalled, being attributed in part to the flood of badly trained lawyers now pouring into the national life.

Most thinking observers who go into the matter with a little care will probably conclude that the argument for low educational standards for lawyers is the plea of democracy run wild. But though the point may seem clear, the fact remains that the great majority of the states of the American Union do not even come up to the moderate standards of the bar association, while, significantly enough, the heated debate in the Memphis meeting did not turn on a proposal to raise these standards higher, but on a fight against lowering them! The proposal was, it must be said, overwhelmingly defeated. But the association made no further plans to strengthen its campaign, probably feeling that it would be fortunate to get its requirements adopted at all.

Few would accuse Canada of being less democratic than the United States. Yet in Canada there is no caviling about the erection of rigid educational protections round the legal profession. The result is a high standard of ethical conduct within the bar that extends across the Dominion. If that be aristocracy, then the United States would profit by some of it.

### Stalactites for Sale

ANYONE interested in stalactites, stalagmites and other cave scenery now has a remarkable opportunity, as the salesmen say, to invest. Mammoth Cave, the world-famous cavern of Kentucky, is in process of purchase. The public at large can buy into it, but, as it happens, only for the purpose of donating to the Government. Whoever, therefore, wishes to give "Uncle Sam" a school of the celebrated sightless fishes of the cave, a magnificent underground dome ten stories high, or even a flock of wingless grasshoppers, now has his chance.

Before long, it is hoped, a spectacular subterranean national park will be established in Kentucky. Of course, it will have the usual surface, but the single reason for it is Mammoth Cave and the dozen other major cave systems near by. The tract must include 70,618 acres, according to the congressional authorization. When the Mammoth Cave National Park Association has collected the necessary finances, all the caves it has then come into possession of will be turned over to the United States without cost.

How much a first-class cave, thoroughly equipped with every kind of underground wonder, is worth on the market today is a problem teasing the cave hunters. A competitor of Mammoth Cave is holding out for better than \$1,000,000.

Some thirty-five miles away from Mammoth Cave is the log cabin birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. A short distance farther on is the "Old Kentucky Home" of the familiar song. National parks east of the Mississippi River are rare.

When the Government begins to operate Mammoth Cave and its kin, with their embroidery of adjacent history, it is certain to win for this now rather obscure natural wonder of America its merited attention.

### Clearing the Speculative Mists

WITH security prices on the New York Stock Exchange crashing to new lows and stocks simply dumped regardless of price into a market apparently unwilling to receive them, it is time for the exercise of a sane and reasoning judgment. Clearly the American public has gone about the business of setting its speculative house in order, not so much grimly as savagely, and in the slashing process is throwing values out of the window which later, in chastened and calmer mood, it will be quietly ushering in again through the door.

Stock prices have been slumping because the purchasing of stocks on margin had been tremendously overdone. All over the country, people have been employing their funds to buy what they expected to sell soon to someone else at higher prices. This unhealthy fervor permeated every strata of society. A tip was the "open sesame" to conversational favor. Everything in the fifties was going to a hundred, and those issues above that price were scheduled for 200 and 300. The name "easy money" gathered to itself a new significance.

Now a great change has come. Speculators, like a theater audience, are rushing for the doors marked exit, each intent on getting to comparative safety, and apparently regardless of ultimate results. In this mad scramble, where each seeks to save some shred of his remaining principal, and others are carried along willy-nilly, real values are sacrificed and securities are depressed to unjustified depths.

This result, unfortunate for the margin trader, presents an opportunity to the courageous person with resources. When prices in a stock panic slump to a degree where they have little relation to values or earning power, then the person who steps in and calmly selects a security to put in his strong box not only does himself a favor but performs a distinct service to the community.

In the present decline, which is the greatest so far as losses in points are concerned in the history of the New York stock market, rich men as well as poor have been taken by surprise. Investment trusts or pools have suffered along with the uninformed individual. Even those whose securities are paid for outright have been obliged to see seasoned, dividend-paying issues lose anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent of their market price. Between September 3 and October 29, the Dow Jones industrial averages, for example, comprising thirty representative issues, have slumped 150 points, or nearly 40 per cent, wiping out some twenty-five or more billions from quoted values.

While it may be argued that this is only a paper loss, since the properties and earning power behind the securities are still as good as ever, nevertheless the slump has probably made an appreciable difference in the purchasing power of millions of people. The actual money in the country is unchanged, but it is no longer so well distributed.

With respect to the idea which has been spread that the decline presages a change for the worse in business, the question inevitably arises, Is the stock market as accurate a barometer of trade as formerly? It should be observed that the present decline is entirely unaccompanied by inflation in commodity prices or in the manufacture of goods. Previous bear markets have generally been the result of unsound methods of business, the accumulation of unwieldy inventories, or unrestrained use of credit in channels of commerce.

This is not the case today. Most big corporations have large reserves of cash. The stocks of goods are gauged to the actualities of demand, present or immediately prospective. Prices of commodities, as compiled by Professor Fisher of Yale, are at the lowest point in about six years, standing at 94.1, comparing with the 1926 base of 100, an average of 105.2 in 1925, and with the low point of 91.2 in January, 1922. Labor is well employed at reasonably satisfactory wages, and a high degree of efficiency prevails in most industries.

To cap all, the Federal Reserve System, regarded as a bulwark against untoward conditions in finance, is in excellent position. The total reserves of the Federal Reserve System in the week ended Oct. 23, 1929, were \$3,189,946,000, or a ratio to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities of 74.5 per cent, compared with \$2,778,294,000 a year ago, or a ratio of 68 per cent. The ratio will undoubtedly be better this week, following the unprecedented liquidation in stocks. Bankers' acceptances are being reduced each week, and ample funds are available for all legitimate business demands. In addition, well-informed opinion is that the New York rediscount rate will be lowered very soon.

When this historic stock exchange fray is seen in calm perspective, it will be found that actual values are unchanged and that merely the speculative mist has been blown away.

### Rumania Tests Its Democracy

THESE days are severely testing the ability and bravery of the Government of Julius Maniu, which came to power ten months ago in Rumania in the name of democracy and honest government. At that time almost all the people were hostile to the old parties and gave their confidence and votes to the National-Peasant Party, which was then in power for the first time. Foreigners and Rumanians, the poor and many of the rich, the peasants and city people, all expected to benefit from the new régime. They looked for impossible things, and naturally a grave disillusionment has followed. A part of the daily press has become hostile, the minorities complain, the "patriots" fulminate, the poor cry out against the increased taxes, the bankers are displeased with the new laws favoring high capital. Moreover, the party itself is composed of two distinct and not altogether harmonious groups, so that it cannot always act as a single unit.

Yet if one carefully analyzes the situation one sees that in fundamental matters the Government is steadily making progress. Undeterred by patriotic tirades, it continues to treat the minor-

ties wisely and with consideration. It is establishing a more just régime for the Bulgarians in Dobruja, and is granting large liberties to the Ukrainians in north Rumania even though the opposition press calls that humiliating to the Rumanians. Large sums are being given by the state to Hungarian schools and to pensioned Hungarian officials in Transylvania, and Bessarabia is receiving a liberal administration even though the old parties call that Bolshevism. The Jews are protected. Special measures are being taken to aid the workers. Brigandage is being rooted out. Fraud is being reduced. Civil liberty is granted.

So Rumania moves slowly. But it is moving. The present democratic experiment is justifying itself. In spite of tremendous difficulties it is doing better than any of the autocratic governments which have preceded it.

Theodore E. Burton

STUDENTS of politics, dictators in political camps, those of the rank and file who have marched in columns and borne the brunt of battle, have for years yielded to Theodore E. Burton of Ohio the scepter of leadership. Even those of the opposition, while denying his soundness as a theorist, have conceded his integrity and his honesty of purpose. Twice a United States Senator, and having served also as a Representative, Mr. Burton enjoyed opportunities for rendering to his State, and to the Nation, a measure of service invaluable in its nature.

No comprehensive modern history of politics could be compiled that did not record the part which Senator Burton has played since he began the practice of law in Cleveland in the year 1885. He was always sought out as adviser and counselor, and was frequently chosen to serve on important governmental commissions. He has been an outstanding advocate of the policy of governmental embargoes on arms and munitions, to be enforced against belligerents.

Senator Burton, from a State which has won the distinction of being a home of Presidents, logically adopted the career of a politician. But always his great ambition seemed to be to serve first his State and his country, and next his friends. His own achievements appeared always to be secondary considerations.

### Scored on a 3\$-Yard Run

IF THE newspapers have been guilty of unjustified exaggeration and glorification of collegiate athletics, their crimes will be partly atoned if the blaze of publicity which has been accorded the Carnegie Foundation's sports investigation impels some drastic measures toward reform. Undoubtedly Bulletin No. 23 of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, as it is academically called, has been an outstanding advocate of the policy of governmental embargoes on arms and munitions, to be enforced against belligerents.

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### Editorial Notes

IT having been decided by the highest court in the British Commonwealth of Nations that women are "persons" and are thereby entitled to sit in the Canadian Senate, will the Governor-General have any difficulty in exercising his prerogative in finding, among the women of Canada, some "qualified persons" to sit in the Senate?

That federal judge who instructed a jury that the buyer of liquor is subject to indictment under the prohibition law doesn't appear to be far out of the way. If the purchaser of a smuggled diamond is culpable, why not the purchaser of any other contraband?

By giving the money seized from rebels to the National University, Mexico will use it in about the best way possible to make her future citizens prosperous and law-abiding people.

Now is the time for all good investors to come to the aid of the market.

### Don Quixote of the Crossroads

BOTH Luella and I invariably took an inordinate pride in the atmosphere of sequestered rusticity that clothed our village of the crossroads. "Our industrial section," Luella would explain to our occasional guest, pointing toward the small factory that was almost hidden by the fringe of trees in the distance. "The shopping center," turning a slow hand in the direction of the crossroads store, with its single gasoline pump in front, and he brevity of tone and gesture was studied. "Our park system," as we passed the tiny triangle of green, with its signpost that told the infrequent passer-by that here was the training ground of militia in 1775. And that's all there was to our village of the crossroads, beyond two or three dwellings, and a perpetual, delightful atmosphere of peaceful sonneliness.

At least that's all there was to it until a few weeks ago, when, to use the current jargon, our village became traffic-conscious. Glaring yellow signs appeared a few hundred yards on either side of the crossroads, warning the passing motorist that the speed limit was twenty miles per hour. Fortunately, no threats were appended to the simple, informative admonition. So we did not feel too badly about these latest additions to the scenic aspect of our village. In fact, I secretly believe that Luella was rather pleased.

At any rate, I distinctly heard her murmur, "We now have a restricted traffic area." And, further, I detected a note of pride in her voice, and a new, though no doubt involuntary, gesture of her hand.

If it had ended there, all would have been well. One cannot object to an inoffensive yellow and black sign. But when we approached our crossroad a few mornings later, we saw, directly and busily in the center of the road, three men with sundry picks and shovels, surrounded by warning and detouring signs. I brought the car to a full stop. What were they going to our crossroads? Luella rested a hand on my arm. "I do believe," she exclaimed, "that they've found the buried treasure. Last night was the dark of the moon, and they probably paced it off by lantern light." Luella does make the most absurd remarks. Levity such as hers does not fit in with the most serious restrictions.

"Don't be absurd, Luella," I remarked, reprovingly. "They are doubtless going to erect a traffic signal."

"No!" Luella exclaimed, and there were tears in her voice. "They are not going to put up one of those awful red-and-green, stop-and-go atrocities on our lovely corner. They're not! It will mean another corner where we'll have to stop and wait," she added, practically.

"Oh, not that kind," I assured her. "It will be one of the blinking kind; just a warning signal."

"Oh," she sighed in relief. Then: "But I do hope they'll put up the right sort. If they must disfigure our corner with a signal," she added.

I felt rather keenly about it myself. And for weeks we watched the slow and desultory progress of the signal builders, until the day arrived when the traffic signal stood in its place, though hidden beneath a swaddling and impenetrable cover. Luella clapped her hands when she saw

it. "I do hope that they have a formal unveiling, and a dedication ceremony!" she cried. "Perhaps they could get the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and the Insurance Commissioner to attend, and add just the right touch to the affair." Really, Luella does have the wildest ideas.

The signal remained veiled throughout a week of breathless and anxious waiting. Then, one glorious autumnal morning, it stood forth, dazzling our astonished gaze. Its body of glistening silver armor, fresh and unsullied; the trappings of a maiden knight, waiting at the crossroads for his initial encounter. "The White Knight!" Luella's voice was high with excitement. "Oh, if Alice could only see him now!" And, would you believe it, she actually tossed her glove at his feet as we drove by.

But as a traffic signal he was a dismal failure. From the gleaming casque atop the shining armor, there showed at night only a feeble glimmer of yellow light, indistinguishable at a hundred yards. The second morning after its unveiling there appeared an anonymous sign, lettered by some local wag. "Louder!" the placard demanded. "Louder—and funnier!"

On the third night, as we passed the signal in the gathering darkness, we saw a vague and shadowy figure perched on a low vehicle that looked like a motorcycle. "A state trooper," was my first thought. But Luella had other ideas on the subject.

"She clutched my arm. "It isn't the White Knight at all," she said, and there was excitement in her voice. "It's Don Quixote. I knew it was he as soon as I saw Sancho Panza beside him."

"Don't be ridiculous, Luella," I said, sharply. "That's a motorcycle officer." But her imagination had run away with her.

"He thinks," she said with conviction, "that those cars with their gleaming headlights are dragons. And there's no use trying to tell him differently. He wouldn't listen to Sancho Panza when that sensible man tried to reason with him about the windmills." When Luella's imagination bolts there are no signal lights at which it can be expected to stop.

Just the same, I must admit that it did give one that very impression, standing there in the road, shinnying defiantly, directly in the path of approaching cars.

Two mornings later I heard Luella's exclamation of dismay before I came into full view of the wreckage at the crossroads. "He did!" Luella gasped. "He tried to joust with a motorcar! Oh, poor, poor Don Quixote!"

And there stood the evidence. The gleaming casque lay in three pieces on the pavement. Straight down the suit of shining armor was a gaping rent. And there, leaning dejectedly, with one wheel buckled under it, stood a long, low automobile. And beside the signal and car, one hand on his motorcycle, stood the state trooper, surveying the ruin. And I knew that I detected, as I drove by, the resigned expression of an unheeded adviser on his face.

"Did I not tell you," said Sancho Panza, "Luella quoted, as we drove on, "that they were not giants, but windmills?"

B. B. F.

### From the World's Great Capitals—London

AT THE present time when, at certain hours of the day, the congestion of motorbuses and automobiles of all sorts and makes greatly impedes traffic in the center of London, particularly in that part of it which, along Whitehall, the Strand, Fleet Street and even beyond, follows the course of the Thames from Westminster to the Tower, the complete neglect of the possibilities of river transport is a striking and, indeed, inexplicable fact, especially as in the past the London boatman was as common as the London bus conductor is